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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S. CUBA & MEXICO \$4.00 CANADA \$4.50 FOREIGN \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914, at New York Postoffice

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. IX

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921

No. 10

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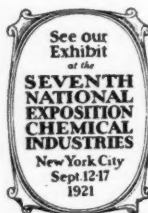
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ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

## DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC.

WILLIAMS HAYNES, President

IRA P. MacNAIR, Secretary F. F. BURGIN, Treasurer

Publication Office

3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

Telephone 7646 Barclay

Cable Chemmarket

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico \$4.00 a year; Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year, payable in advance. Current Copies, 10 cents. Back Copies, 25 cents. A Binder for this Journal @ \$1.00 Postpaid.

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### WELCOME TO VISITING CHEMISTS

"Priestley, we are here," might be said by the visiting British chemists, in memory of the great scientist who left England more than a century ago and while "in exile" in this country discovered carbon monoxide. It was not an epoch-making discovery, but chemistry was truly an infant industry during the period from 1794 to 1804, when Priestley carried on his research work in America. Since his time and especially during the last 20 years the developments in the manufacture of medicinals contributing to the health and happiness of the people in time of peace, and of coal-tar derivatives from which explosives are made for National defense in war, have been so amazing that pretensions of the old-time alchemists fade into insignificance.

Sir William Pope and his fellow chemists chose an auspicious time for their visit. Peace has again spread her wings over a suffering world and the research workers in agricultural and food chemistry, organic, physical and inorganic chemistry, in biological investigations, in the sugar, cellulose, rubber, paper and leather industries are turning their attention to the discovery of new processes, to the utilization of waste material, and to the development of resources to make the United States independent of other countries for its raw materials and manufactured products. Great Britain's corps of scientists is similarly engaged and a bond of sympathetic co-operation is apparent in the legislation urged in both countries for the better protection of the chemical industry, and in the liberal appropriations made by the universities on both sides of the Atlantic for chemical education and for laboratories in which the future chemist may learn the basic principles of his profession. Such co-operation is heartily appreciated and the English and Canadian and French and Italian chemists who come here to lend encouragement to the workers in America are being warmly welcomed.

### HALF A LOAF OR NO BREAD?

Gifford Pinehot, president of the National Conservation Association, has entered the lists as opposed to Henry Ford's offer for the government property at Muscle Shoals. He admits that he favors leasing the plant to Mr. Ford, but he strongly urges that Ford be coaxed into making a more generous proposition.

That much we agree upon. Whoever is selling should naturally try to get as much as possible for his wares, within a fair value. Yet how is one to sell anything if a buyer is not to be found? We think of the 200 wooden ships that were sold a short time ago for the cost of one. Muscle Shoals is



certainly a parallel case in that there is no rush of purchasers. While holding no brief for Mr. Ford, we are sensible of the risk which he is undertaking in the promise to pay a million and a half a year for the plant aside from keeping it in repair, which is no inconsiderable item. The desire on his part to bind himself as little as possible for the future is certainly not to be condemned any more than is the desire of the government to bind him. The faith of the American people in Mr. Ford's sincerity of intention and ability to carry out his promises is a great obstacle to the carrying out of a campaign of haggling such as Mr. Pinchot suggests.

The argument that Mr. Ford does not offer fair interest on the government's investment seems to be the stumbling block of those who would reject his offer. Would they then have us leave the plant idle giving the government no return at all and leaving us a prey to any other nation who might be successful in blockading us from Chile? Or would they have the government operate the plant, inefficient as government operations have proved to be, with the probability that the deficit would have to be met by the farmers ultimately through either taxes or increased fertilizer costs? When the opponents of Mr. Ford's offer are able to produce another bidder will be time enough to consider rejecting his offer, but in the meantime we think of the Leviathan, costing \$8,000 per day in enforced idleness, and the wooden ships which the government sold for one-half of one per cent of their cost.

#### TRADE OPENINGS IN CHINA

When representatives of American dye manufacturers first sought trade in China they found German colors were in use by retailers in all parts of the country and in almost every city they found Germans demonstrating the use of German dyes to Chinese dyers. These German agents had lived with the Chinese until they could speak the language and they had learned how to use a trade mark in China to obtain results. The Chinese had begun to look upon the Germans as the only traders who understood their wants, and now that a Chino-German peace agreement has been ratified German goods are once more being imported in large quantities, especially dyes.

The low value of the mark tempts Chinese merchants who believe they are getting German goods at extremely low prices, and as German trade marks are already familiar to the Chinese the importers find no difficulty in disposing of goods marked "made in Germany." They may come into the country as British goods through Hongkong, or as Dutch or Belgian products by way of the Dutch East Indies. The Germans do not deal to any great extent with so-called importers or jobbers, but sell direct to manufacturers and retailers. Every effort is made to meet Chinese requirements and the goods and the form of packing are made to conform to Chinese methods.

It is not surprising that American exporters have found competition very keen, especially in

the matter of prices. Many of our products are offered in containers that are not popular because not in accordance with trade usages and salesmen are handicapped by not being able to speak the language. The field is almost unlimited for electrical appliances, sewing needles, railway equipment, cotton piece-goods, machinery, tools, dyes and munitions, and the Chinese have a friendly feeling for Americans, but we must meet their wishes even to the smallest detail or they will buy from other countries.

We note a recent account of a financial panic some time B. C. To think that panics have been going on as long as that and people still aren't accustomed to them!

The American Chemical Society had a smoker Wednesday evening and is to visit Liebmann's Brewery on Saturday, but the glory of "Section Q"—where is it?

Hoover says that the present depression is different from any other on record. Perhaps that is because prohibition has taken the -ic out of panic!

#### SCHEDULE OF CHEMISTS' CLUB MEETINGS

The following schedule of meetings for the New York Chemists' Club during the 1921-1922 season has been issued:

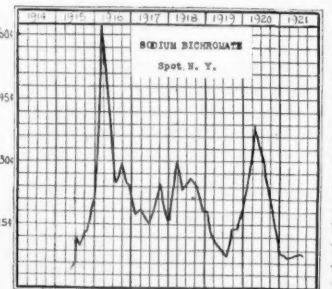
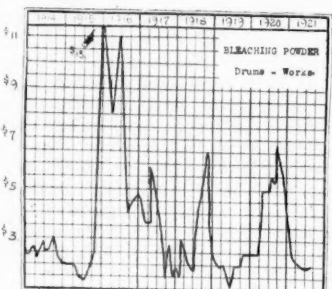
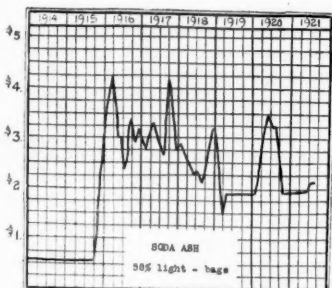
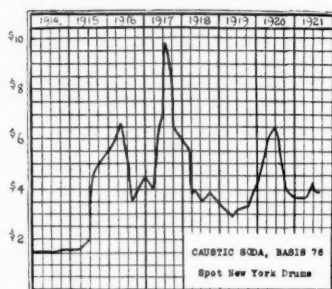
1921	
Oct. 7th—American Chemical Society, Regular Meeting.	
Oct. 14th—Societe de Chimie Industrielle, Regular Meeting	
Oct. 21st—Society of Chemical Industry, Grasselli Medal	
Nov. 11th—American Chemical Society (in charge)	
Society of Chemical Industry	
American Electrochemical Society	
Societe de Chimie Industrielle, Joint Meeting	
Nov. 18th—American Electrochemical Society, Regular Meeting	
Dec. 2nd—Society of Chemical Industry, Regular Meeting	
Dec. 9th—American Chemical Society, Regular Meeting	
1922	
Jan. 6th—American Chemical Society, Regular Meeting	
Jan. 13th—Society of Chemical Industry, Perkin Medal	
Feb. 10th—American Electrochemical Society (in charge)	
Society of Chemical Industry	
Societe de Chimie Industrielle	
American Chemical Society, Joint Meeting	
Mar. 10th—American Chemical Society, Nichols Medal	
Mar. 24th—Society of Chemical Industry, Regular Meeting	
April 21st—Society of Chemical Industry (in charge)	
American Electrochemical Society	
Societe de Chimie Industrielle	
American Chemical Society, Joint Meeting	
May 5th—American Chemical Society, Regular Meeting	
May 12th—Societe de Chimie Industrielle (in charge)	
American Chemical Society	
Society of Chemical Industry	
American Electrochemical Society, Joint Meeting	
May 19th—Society of Chemical Industry, Regular Meeting	
June 9th—American Chemical Society, Regular Meeting	

#### GERMANS ESTABLISHING AGENTS HERE

Selling agencies for German goods are soon to be established in various centers of the United States by the Ata Merchandising Corporation, an enterprise recently launched here by the A. E. G. Herman Tietz, and the Amstee, all of Berlin, who through the Ata company are financing the exportation of German merchandise to America, and the importation of raw materials to Germany. Al. A. Boeck, treasurer of the Ata, leaves for Berlin on Sept. 15 to arrange for additional lines of merchandise which based on the company's investigations, will find a market throughout the United States and upon his return it is planned to establish connections for the sale of German goods and their display at San Francisco, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. The company will continue its New York office at 315 Fourth avenue.

# The Swing of the Price Pendulum

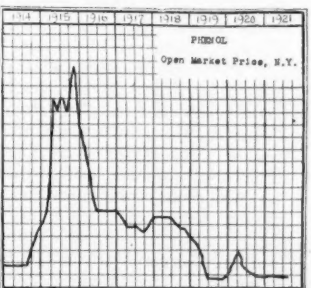
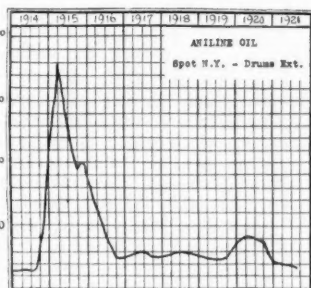
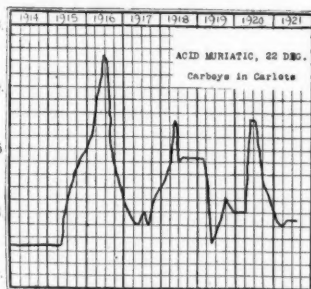
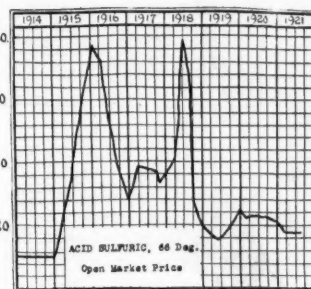
*Being an Analysis of the Salient Features of the Industrial Chemical Markets Since the Beginning of 1921*

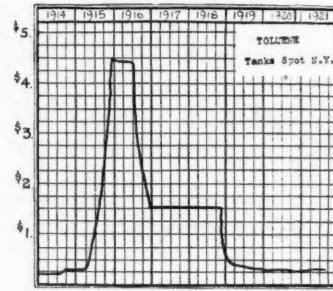
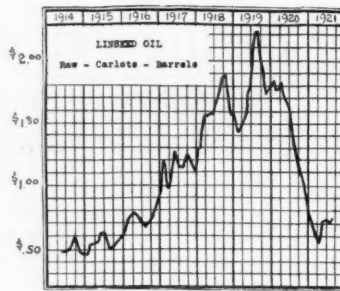
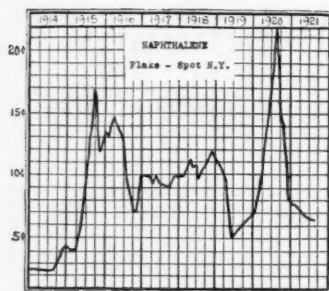


IF 1921 had lived up to the predictions for improved business, made with such freedom last October and November, today might see a chemical industry bustling with activity instead of one looking forward hopefully to the fall and winter. The first eight months of the current year have been a sad disappointment to that portion of the trade which firmly believed that January, 1921, would see the beginning of a better business era. To those who stated last October that they were unable to see how any great improvement could materialize before the end of 1921, however, the depressed state of the chemical industry throughout the year has been merely the fulfillment of an expectation. Many hoped for the best but in reality, looked for the worst, and got what they looked for—the worst. A year so far of keen disappointments, with business mired in the worst slump of the past decade, it is only within the past two or three weeks that the sun has given the first indication of breaking through the clouds. After a year and a half of continued deflation and falling prices, the chemical market shows signs of regaining some degree of stability.

In spite of the fact that 1921 has not seen the market improve as rapidly as was expected, there has been an improvement when conditions are compared with the crash of values during 1920. The rate of price decline during the last eight months of 1920 approximated some seven per cent a month while the average for the first half of 1921 was a monthly loss of only three per cent in chemical values. Conditions have improved steadily since the first of the year inasmuch as the rate of loss in values has been steadily diminishing. Last October and November, the monthly losses were about twelve per cent; at the beginning of 1921, this rate had fallen to about five per cent, while for the whole group of industrial chemicals, the loss during July and August of this year had come down to about one per cent a month. Of course, throughout this entire period, business remained stagnant as was to be expected in a falling market irrespective of the rate of decline.

During the war and also at the time of the post-war orgy of speculation in industrial chemicals, spot quotations as compared with normal 1913-14 values rose three to five hundred per cent above the pre-war levels. At the beginning of the present year, the industrial group was some 75 or 80 per cent above the 1914 average. The loss so far this year





has approximated 25 per cent of the inflated figures, bringing a rough average of industrial chemical values today to a point about fifty per cent above pre-war figures. Although numerous items are selling at figures which are actually lower than the pre-war price, the bulk of chemicals still stands well above 1914 prices. Many prices which today seem low owing to the association with fabulous figures for the past six or seven years, are in reality higher than the values of pre-war days.

#### Tariff Center of Interest

The story of falling prices has taken a secondary position so far this year. The legislative situation in Washington and the apparent recovery of Germany's chemical export group as evidenced by the heavy shipments of barium and potash products to this market, have held the center of the domestic chemical stage. Between the Fordney Tariff Bill, the Dye License clause, and the Revenue Bill, not only the chemical industry, but American business as a whole, has had little peace. The chemical group has been split in various ways by the legislative situation. Manufacturers have naturally come out strongly in favor of adequate protection in the form of a high tariff while opposed to this position stand the large consuming industries and the chemical importers. The heavy shipments of German goods to this market at very low prices, especially ammonium salts, alums, barium compounds, potash salts, prussiates, bromides, and copper sulfate, combined with heavy imports of British and French soda ash, have been a case in point in the domestic manufacturers' fight for protection. So involved, however, has become the tariff situation in Washington that predictions indicate that it will be December before any real action will be taken by the Senate. In the meantime, the chemical and dye industries have been taken care of to some degree by an extension of the Emergency Tariff to November 27th. The Dye License clause of the Fordney Tariff Bill, thrown out of the bill by a close vote in the House, appears to have an exceedingly good chance to be put back into the bill by the Senate leaders. While the Dye License fight has been going on, the market for dyestuffs here has been absolutely stagnant.

#### The Export and Import Situations

As far as export business is concerned, the American chemical industry has about retired from the field during the current year. European exchange rates, more especially marks and francs, have just about driven the American chemical exporter out of business. South America, aided by a flood of German commercial agents and a very cheap mark, has returned to its pre-war source of chemical and medicinal products. A number of American companies have found their agencies in South American cities fruitless so far this year. With Japan, a small routine chemical business is being done, but the Germans are fast winning back this field also as is evidenced by Japanese import reports this year. With a depreciation of about 95 per cent in the mark and

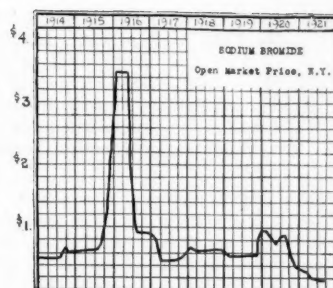
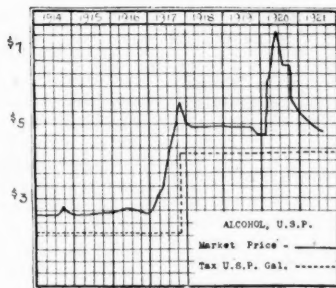
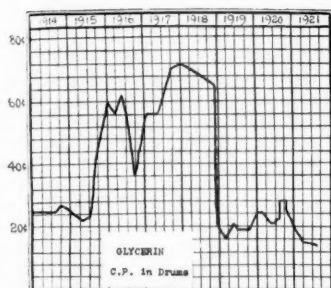
some 60 per cent in the franc, the odds against the American house have been entirely too great to overcome. Couple with this a reduced buying policy of all export markets during the year and the story is told.

On the other hand, the chemical import business here has taken on new life in the face of depressed conditions. A number of houses which had connections in Germany before the war, have renewed the old contracts. A number of new dealers handling European imports have sprung up here. The depreciated mark and franc, which have played such havoc with American exports have given the foreign producer an unusually good opportunity to ship goods into this market at prices with which American makers have been unable to compete. The biggest part of the chemical business which has passed in this market since the first of the year, has been in imported goods. In practically every instance they get the call over domestic materials owing to lower price. American manufacturers meanwhile have been marking time awaiting some action on the part of Congress which will permit them to do business again in the face of the distorted economic conditions in Europe. While the Emergency Tariff has kept out all coal-tar and similar synthetic chemicals, other goods have been permitted to flood in here and have been the main factor in driving prices down. Thus it is evident that both the export and import situations have been steadily turning against the American manufacturer, making it practically impossible to market his products at prices compatible with American costs of production. Thus far, his 1921 business has been close to a virtual retirement from the competitive markets. To complicate the situation further, importers here have expressed the opinion that foreign producers have not as yet shown their lowest prices such as a competitive fight for American business might develop, and have further stated that the tariff as it now stands awaiting the approval of the Senate, cannot be effective in preventing the flooding of this market with European chemicals below domestic cost of manufacture.

#### The Case of Barium Products

Barium prices have been most heavily hit by the extremely low figures at which imported goods have been offered. The American industry which has sprung into being since 1915 has gradually extended to all of the compounds of barium which are commercially important drawing on the deposits of barytes in Missouri, West Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee for its raw materials. Capital has been lavished on plants for carrying out the various operations involved and plants have grown to enormous proportions. Prices however have been necessarily kept up by the high labor and fuel costs which manufacturers have been forced to meet as well as the high freight rates demanded by the railroads for shipments of raw material from interior points. Even in late 1920 imported barium chloride was offered here at prices below the cost of manufacture of the domestic product. Importers were offering freely





at \$75 per ton when it was impossible for the domestic industry to supply at prices less than \$100 per ton at any reasonable profit to themselves. As the year advanced the domestic makers gradually reduced their costs until late spring when they were able to offer at \$85 per ton. However, in the meantime, the Germans, finding them powerless, reduced their prices still further until at the present time German barium chloride can be purchased in the spot market even below \$40 per ton. In the same way prices of other barium compounds have been reduced. Carbonate has dropped from \$100 per ton in January to less than \$50 per ton now. Blanc fixe has shown an equal decline and binocide, nitrate and lithopone, while not so markedly affected, are gradually passing from the hands of American makers into the control of Germany. The reluctance of buyers dealing with Germany, which it was hoped would have a great influence in the market, disappeared as if by magic before the heavy reductions of price offered, and the consequence is that the American industry is today in a position which it is feared even the heavy duties proposed by the Fordney tariff will not greatly improve.

#### The Potash Situation

The potash market was first broken, not by the Germans, but by the reshipment of immense lots of caustic potash which had been shipped to the Scandinavian countries in 1919 and 1920. This material was shipped with the expectation that the peace settlement would leave Germany without potash and that as soon as trade was resumed a ready market would be found for it either in Germany or in those countries which had formerly depended principally on Germany as a source of supply. However as things worked out German prices which had been equivalent to 34c per pound delivered in New York early in 1920 slumped rapidly in spite of the fact that France assumed control of the greater part of the Alsatian potash deposits. The holders of the American stocks abroad became convinced of the folly of their plan and returned the lot of it to New York to be sold as quickly as possible. From that time on until the middle of the summer New York prices slumped by leaps and bounds until this reshipped caustic had been absorbed. Competition with fresh German goods was keen on the decline and prices worked themselves down to a low of 4 1/4c per pound. In the meantime crude muriate of potash which was held at \$2.40 per unit during the summer of 1920 was forced down to a present price of 85c per unit by the forced production of both the Germans and French in an effort to bring themselves to a better financial footing. This strong competition for the American market has put the domestic producers of crude potash salts under nearly as serious a handicap as the producers of other potash salts. The heavy freight charges from the western producing districts coupled with the more costly methods of winning out the potash from the low grade ores which it has been necessary to employ as

compared with the simple procedure required by European salt deposits have placed the crude potash producers in a position from which it is questionable if the proposed duties will be able to extricate them. The makers of potash compounds from this crude material have been forced to use imported raw materials and even then have found it impossible to compete with imported manufactured goods. Their case is rendered even more hopeless when it is considered that the proposed duty on their products is only equivalent to the raw material duty urged to protect the crude potash producers. The protection of the western crude producers seems assured by the tariff but the makers of potash salts have little hope for the future.

#### In the Soda Industries

In the soda industries prices have not suffered so keenly from foreign goods because of the fact that imports have come principally from England and France whose exchanges are not so sharply depreciated as that of Germany. Caustic soda has not gone below \$3.80 per hundred in the resale market and imports have been trifling. Soda ash has been imported in large quantities from England and in a lesser degree from France. Prices have been below those at which American makers have offered but imports have been closely held so that no excess above consumers' requirements have come into the market to force prices down further. Prices from importers have been held at \$1.60@1.75 per hundred for light ash in bags for import c.i.f. New York. The practice of selling the goods before ordering its import has probably saved the alkali industries from a much greater crash.

The foregoing instances are outstanding examples of the havoc wrought in the market by low exchange and low manufacturing costs abroad, but the damage has not been confined to these materials by any means. Hardly an item in the heavy chemical list with the exception of the heavy acids, has failed to feel the effect of this type of competition. Ammonium chloride, alums, fluorides, formic and lactic acids, and prussiates have been subject to the same influences and the result has been that makers of these materials have been forced to close plants or greatly reduce their output.

Another ruling factor in the situation has been the virtual disappearance of export demand for American products. The consequence of this has been that goods shipped abroad have been returned to the domestic market where overproduction had already rendered the price situation precarious. While no heavy returns of bleaching powder from foreign buyers were noted, neither were there any imports of note, and prices were forced down as low as \$1.80 per hundred from a high point last year of \$6.60 per hundred. Domestic consumption during the period decreased slightly but the cause of the sharp price drop was the utter failure of demand for export which followed the passing of the export trade to Germany.

### EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS TO BE SEEN IN THE CHEMICAL EXPOSITION BOOTHS

#### Dr. Herty Will Deliver Opening Address On Monday Evening—British, French, Swiss and South American, Chinese and Japanese Chemists Here To Study American Progress In Chemical Industry

Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," and chairman of the advisory committee of the Chemical Exposition, will make the opening address on Monday, Sept. 12. The advisory committee includes Raymond F. Bacon, director, Mellon Institute; L. H. Baekeland, Henry B. Faber, consulting chemist; John E. Teeple, president, the Chemists Club; Bernhard C. Hesse, chemist, General Chemical Co.; Acheson Smith, president, American Electrochemical Society; A. D. Little; William H. Nichols, chairman of the board, General Chemical Co.; H. C. Parmelee; Fred W. Payne, co-manager of the exposition; R. P. Perry, vice-president, The Barrett Co.; Charles F. Roth, co-manager of the exposition; Edgar F. Smith, president, American Chemical Society; T. B. Wagner, vice-president, U. S. Food Products Corporation; David Wesson, president, American Institute of Chemical Engineers and M. C. Whitaker, president, United States Industrial Chemical Co. The headquarters of the exposition are now located at 342 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The textile manufacturer, and all users of dyes are urged to take advantage of the opportunity the exposition offers to learn to know American dyes, and study the methods of obtaining best results. The subject will be covered in a most comprehensive manner, including cleaning, spotting, drying and air conditioning and all other branches of the textile trade.

A meeting with dye manufacturers and dyers has been planned during exposition week, when they can discuss their respective problems and exchange ideas. The industry will make an earnest appeal for protection and encouragement during the exposition. In a recent address by Charles F. Roth, co-manager of the exposition on "The Relation of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries to the Dyeing and Cleaning Industry," he points out that "the German Dye Cartel has an investment of \$500,000,000 in their dye producing plants.

"Don't you suppose," says Mr. Roth, "they can afford to lose a million or even ten millions now and in the next few years if it means that to do so would forever strangle the American industry and they would recover a valuable market assuring them a field to unload the product of these plants?"

That European chemical experts are intensely interested in the exposition was ascertained by Worth Colwell, who returned from Europe recently. Mr. Colwell and his associate Edward F. Korbel are in charge of the publicity of the exposition and the former with a member of their staff visited England, France and Switzerland. In London after presenting the various phases of the exposition to Dr. J. P. Longstaff and Sir William Pope of the Society of Chemical Industry, assurances were given that the British chemical experts will be well represented among the visitors.

In France and Switzerland leading chemists stated that they intend to make the trans-Atlantic trip for the event, many experts being especially interested in the development of chemical machinery in the United States. The future of the dye industry is a topic much discussed abroad and also the fuel problem.

The list of exhibitors includes manufacturers who are handling things important to the daily life of the public. Some of the most important exhibitors will display as follows:

A company furnishing safety apparatus to mines and such industries will exhibit gas masks as applied to in-

dustry, these appliances having been perfected for industrial uses and made more efficient.

Air pumps and condensers have not been overlooked at the exposition this year. A most comprehensive exhibit has been planned. One company will display besides a double effect evaporator with circulating pumps and piping, a barometric ejector condenser, a centrifugal pump, Edwards air pump, and two steam jet air pumps, a model cooling tower tube exhibit.

An unusually comprehensive exhibit will cover the uses of wood tanks for every purpose. Many users are not at all familiar with what is required as a test for wooden tanks in the chemical industry, and in addition to the general exhibit there will be shown, by elaborate laboratory tests, the most suitable lumber to be used for the various acid solutions, which should be of considerable interest.

To the user of minerals the exposition offers exceptional possibilities for actual investigation, study, technical information and advice, whether it be a new alloy or the more precious metals.

The services of expert drying engineers from experimental drying laboratories will be at the disposal of any interested visitor. The discussion of all problems in connection with satisfaction and economy in drying products is urged by all exhibitors. Devices for automatic regulation of temperature, pressure, time, and levels will be shown. Filters and filter papers, dust arresters, containers of all shapes and sizes and made of metal, paper, fibre, glass and stoneware; balances and weights, porcelain and glass enameled iron and steel equipment; fire-fighting chemical preparations; refrigerating apparatus, pumps and jigs used in mining, moisture testers, clay products and precious and rare metals will form part of the exhibits this year.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., will be represented by an Exhibit that will show the remarkable advances that have been made in the manufacture and development of coal-tar dyes. The setting of the exhibit will be essentially Egyptian in design, and will be embellished with ornamentation carrying out this main idea. One of the features of this design will be a frieze in several panels, portraying groups of ancient Egyptian workmen engaged in some of the operations of the tinctorial arts. Besides presenting to the public a comprehensive collection of coal-tar dyes adapted to every conceivable use, there will also be shown a variety of coal-tar intermediates that will prove of interest to all engaged in either the manufacture of dyes, or interested in the numerous industries that make use of such products.

Not far from the center of the Armory is Booth No. 429, which will be occupied by representatives of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. On the walls will be enlarged copies of the charts used by this publication to illustrate the trend of prices in all markets—industrial chemicals, fine chemicals, vegetable oils, dyes and intermediates, essential oils and crude drugs—and a reproduction of the headings of newspapers selected from the 100 leading daily papers in the United States which are furnished with information concerning conditions in these markets from week to week. Copies of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS may be obtained at Booth No. 429 and a representative will be in attendance to answer questions concerning trade matters. The booth is in the third "block" from the main entrance of the Armory, five "doors" to the right from the main aisle.

With the installation of a new high temperature oil-burning furnace on the experimental farm at Arlington, Va., the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, will continue investigations into the extraction of phosphoric acid for fertilizer from phosphoric rock by application of heat.



# Industrial and Scientific Co-operation

## *The Aims and Objects of the Organizations of the Chemical Industry and the Men Who Are Working for the Common Good.*

THE ramifications of the chemical industry and the broad distribution of its products has made necessary the formation of numerous associations to foster research, protect the interests of manufacturers against hostile legislation, and to present a united front on public questions. The fable of the sticks which could be broken separately with ease but resisted the utmost human strength exerted to break them when gathered in a fagot, well illustrates the saying that in union there is strength and is applicable to the chemical situation.

The American Pharmaceutical Association, organized in 1852, is the oldest of the societies in the drug and chemical field, and the Chemical Salesman's Association, which is in process of organization is the youngest. The account of these associations which appears in the following pages has been gathered from societies' officers and will prove of value to everyone in the drug and chemical industry and membership in the association representing the branch of industry in which any reader is interested is virtually a necessity for successful results.

### American Chemical Society

The American Chemical Society has a remarkable membership of 14,941. It was organized for the promotion of chemical research and advancement of chemistry, and its influence extends over the entire country through the 50 local sections in leading cities and centers of chemical interest. The Society's three publications, the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," "Chemical Abstracts," and the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," are circulated throughout the world wherever chemistry is studied or applied in the arts and industries.

Having three times the membership of any similar organization it has been found advisable to form ten divisions, enabling the members to affiliate with fellow chemists interested in special lines of work. These divisions are: Industrial Chemists and Engineering Chemistry; Physical and Inorganic Chemistry; Fertilizer Chemistry; Agricultural and Food Chemistry; Organic Chemistry; Chemistry of Medicinal Products; Biological Chemistry; Water, Sewage and Sanitation; Rubber Chemistry; and Dye Chemistry.

To name the officers of the Society, past and present, is to run the gamut of leading American chemists. Many have made world-wide reputations in research work, and their names are as well known to laymen as to scientists. Many have been called to responsible executive positions. Many have left the laboratory to devote their time to developing large industries. Some are teaching in the universities and colleges. Some are

editing leading chemical publications. All are devoted to their profession and enthusiastic workers in the development of American industries dependent upon chemical knowledge.

Edgar F. Smith, provost emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is president; John E. Teeple, treasurer; Charles L. Parsons, Washington, D. C., secretary. Charles H. Herty is editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry"; Arthur B. Lamb, editor of the "Journal of the American Chemical Society"; and E. J. Crane editor of "Chemical Abstracts."

### National Research Council

The National Research Council is an outgrowth of the organization formed in 1916 to co-ordinate the research facilities of the country for work on war problems. It is under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences and its members include scientific and technical men and engineering and industrial executives. The purpose of the Council is the promotion of scientific research. Although supported during the war by the government, it is now entirely controlled by its membership and has an endowment fund of \$5,000,000 contributed by the Carnegie Corporation.

The organization comprises groups including physics, mathematics, astronomy; chemistry and chemical technology; biology and agriculture; the medical sciences; psychology and anthropology; geology and geography; engineering; research extension; research information; and educational relations. There are two publications, one called "Bulletins" and the other "Reprints and Cir-

### DIRECTORY OF SOCIETIES

- American Chemical Society—Secretary, Charles L. Parsons  
1709 G. st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- American Drug Manufacturers Association—Secretary, W. J. Woodruff, Albee Building, Washington, D. C.
- American Dyes Institute—Secretary, John R. Corwine, 130 West 42nd st., New York.
- American Electrochemical Society—Secretary, Prof. Joseph W. Richards, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
- American Institute of Chemical Engineers—Secretary, John C. Olsen, 316 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.
- American Pharmaceutical Association—Secretary, William B. Day, 701 South Wood st., Chicago, Ill.
- American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association—Secretary, Ralph R. Patch, Stoneham 80, Boston, Mass.
- Association of Official Agricultural Chemists—Secretary, R. W. Balcom, Box 744, Eleventh street Station, Washington, D. C.
- Chemical Foundation—Secretary, George J. Corbett, 81 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.
- Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association—Secretary, J. K. Hughes, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.
- Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association—Secretary, C. C. Baird, Holbrook, Mass.
- Manufacturing Chemists' Association—Secretary, John I. Tierney, Woodward Building, 15th and H sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Manufacturing Perfumers' Association—Secretary, C. M. Baker, 305 Broadway, New York.
- National Fertilizer Association—Secretary, John D. Toll, 1010 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- National Research Council—Secretary, Vernon Kellogg, 1701 Massachusetts ave., Washington, D. C.
- National Wholesale Druggists' Association—Secretary, F. E. Holliday, 99 Nassau st., New York.
- Proprietary Association—Secretary, Charles P. Tyrrell, Syracuse Medicine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
- Salesman's Association of the American Chemical Industry—Secretary, Williams Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y.
- Society of Chemical Industry—Secretary, Allen Rogers, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.
- U. S. Potash Producers' Association—Secretary, Frederick W. Brown, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

culars." Papers are also published in the "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences." Officers of the Council include George E. Hall, director Mount Wilson Observatory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Pasadena, Cal.; Gano Dunn, president J. G. White Engineering Corporation, New York; Vernon Kellogg, the permanent secretary; F. G. Cottrell, who heads the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology; and others connected with leading universities, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy of Sciences.

#### The Chemical Foundation

Organization of the Chemical Foundation was suggested by A. Mitchell Palmer when alien property custodian. It is capitalized at \$500,000 and the stock was underwritten by members of the American Dyes Institute and the Manufacturing Chemists Association. The trustees are Otto T. Bannard, chairman of the board of



Edgar F. Smith



J. E. Teeple

Photo by Gassford

the New York Trust Co.; former judge George L. Ingraham, late presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court; Cleveland H. Dodge; B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore; Ralph Stone, president of the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Foundation is licensing to manufacturers the 4,500 patents taken over under the trading with the enemy act. Its purposes include encouraging the chemical industry and chemical research; bringing about a closer union of the university and the factory; preventing German propaganda and espionage in the United States; advancing medical science; and urging the necessity of national defense.

The officers of the Foundation are Francis P. Garvan, president; George J. Corbett, treasurer and secretary. Ramsay Hoguet, of Emery, Varney, Blair & Hoguet, is the patent attorney, and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., general counsel.

#### Society of Chemical Industry

The American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, a British association of which Sir William Pope is president, has attracted to its membership many leading Americans who are interested in the industrial rather than the theoretical problems of chemistry. The Society was established in 1881 in England to promote applied chemistry and chemical engineering.

The Society awards two medals each year for notable work in applied chemistry and for the thesis presented before the American Section offering the most useful suggestions in this line. The Perkin medal is given in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the coal-tar color industry, 1856-1906. The Grasselli medal was founded by the Grasselli Chemical Co. Nominations for the award of these medals can be made by any member

of the American Section and a committee decides who shall receive them. There are about 1,000 members. Sumner R. Church is chairman of the American Section; Allen Rogers, of Pratt Institute, is secretary; and F. C. R. Hemingway is treasurer.

#### Manufacturing Chemists Association

Manufacturing chemists have taken an active part in the hearings on the tariff bill before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee through their organization entitled the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States. The testimony of Henry Howard of the Grasselli Chemical Co. and the brief filed by him as chairman of the Executive Committee attracted the attention of Congress to the importance of the chemical industry and the need of protection against German competition. The Association was organized in 1876, and includes among its active membership E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Semet-Solvay Co., Davison Chemical Co., the Grasselli Chemical Co., the Merrimac Chemical Co., and other leading manufacturers.

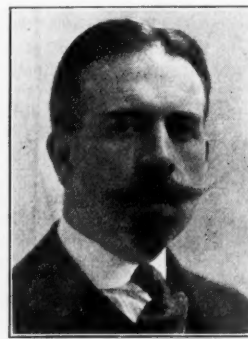
The officers are Dr. Charles L. Reese, Wilmington, Del., president; H. H. Handy, Syracuse, N. Y., vice president; C. Wilbur Miller, Baltimore, vice president; S. W. Wilder, Boston, treasurer. The Washington representative is John I. Tierney. The purpose of the Association is the promotion of the general and special interests of the chemical industry.

#### American Dyes Institute

The necessity for co-operation to protect the American dye industry from foreign competition and the desirability of a system of standardization led to the organization of the American Dyes Institute in January, 1919. The requirement for membership is that the applicant be an American domestic dye manufacturer. Important reports on matters of vital interest to the industry have been prepared by technical and statistical bureaus of



F. P. Garvan



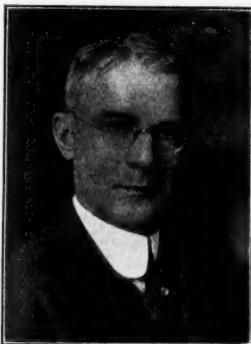
H. E. Howe

the association, especially on cost finding and on standardization.

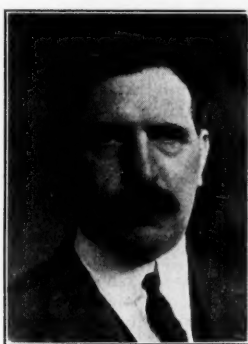
Recently the Institute extended the scope of its work by including coal-tar synthetic chemicals in its research and statistical work. In the Board of Governors alone fifteen separate manufacturing companies are represented. R. C. Jeffcott is president. The American Dyes Institute in conjunction with the Manufacturing Chemists Association underwrote the stock issue of the Chemical Foundation. Among the companies in the association are the Calco Chemical Co., Atlantic Dye-stuff Co., Chemical Company of America, the Dow Chemical Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Essex Aniline Works, Grasselli Chemical Co., the Heller and Merz Co., Holland Aniline Co., Merrimac Chemical Co., Monsanto Chemical Works, National Aniline and Chem-

**Allen Rogers**

Secretary Society of Chemical Industry

**Salmon W. Wilder**

Treasurer Manufacturing Chemists' Ass'n

**Chas. L. Reese**

President Manufacturing Chemists' Ass'n

**Henry Howard**

Chairman Executive Committee of Mfg. Chemists' Ass'n

ical Co., Newport Chemical Works and the Sherwin-Williams Co.

#### American Institute of Chemical Engineers

Few associations have such enthusiastic officers as the American Institute of Chemical Engineers—Dr. David Wesson, president; Henry Howard, vice president; F. W. Frericks, treasurer; John C. Olsen, secretary; and a long list of directors including Herbert H. Dow, Frank Hemingway, Charles L. Reese, and A. H. Hooker. The Institute has an active membership and a junior membership, and the requirements for admission are equally exacting, the main difference being in the period of experience in applied chemistry. Active members, who hold a degree, must have had eight years experience, and candidates who have not received a degree must have had ten years experience, while the candidates for junior membership must have had five years experience.

The purposes of the Institute include "giving the profession of chemical engineers such standing before the community as will justify its recognition by municipal, state and national authorities in public works."

#### American Electrochemical Society

The scope of the American Electrochemical Society is explained by its membership. The president is Acheson Smith, of the Acheson Graphite Co., Niagara Falls, and among other officials are J. A. Mathews, of the Crucible Steel Company of America; H. C. Pagmelee, of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering"; F. J. Tone, Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls; Carl Hering, Engineers Club, Philadelphia; J. V. N. Dorr, of The Dorr Company, New York; F. A. J. Fitzgerald, of the Fitzgerald Laboratories, Niagara Falls; and Prof. Jo-

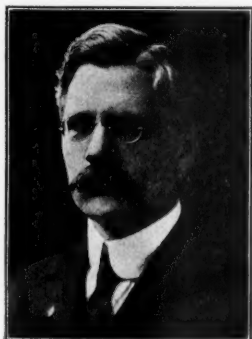
seph Richards, of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

The objects of the Society are to advance the theory and practice of electrochemistry, electrometallurgy, electrothermics and allied subjects. The requirement for admission is that the applicant shall be interested in some branch of electrochemistry. Meetings are held semi-annually in April and September. The Society was organized in Philadelphia, April 3, 1902.

#### Salesman's Association of the American Chemical Industry

The newest association in the chemical industry is the "Salesman's Association of the American Chemical Industry" which was organized on Aug. 8 by a committee composed of Fred E. Signer of Butterworth-Judson, Chairman; Charles F. Abbott of National Aniline; John A. Chew of Warner Chemical Co.; P. S. Tilden of Du Pont; A. H. Pierce of Grasselli; E. J. Barber of Barrett Co.; E. C. Scott of Wing & Evans, and Williams Haynes of Drug & Chemical Markets, Secretary.

Membership is open to any American citizen connected with the sales or advertising staff of any American chemical manufacturer, or his recognized sales agent. The objects of the Association are to increase selling efficiency and co-operate in any movement for the up-building of the industry. The annual dues are \$5 for active members. Copies of the constitution are available for salesmen who contemplate joining the new society. It is the only organization which will be active in all branches of the chemical industry. Its influence will be felt in the distribution of all chemical products to consumers.

**J. C. Olsen**

Secretary American Institute of Chemical Engineers

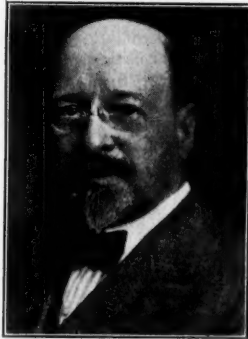
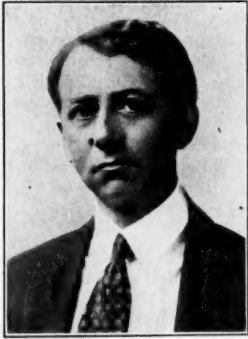


Photo by Gessford

**David Wesson**

President American Institute of Chemical Engineers

**Sumner R. Church**

President American Section Society of Chemical Industry

**C. C. Baird**

Secretary Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Ass'n

### American Drug Manufacturers Association

Any persons, partnership, or corporation in the United States or its territories or insular possessions primarily engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, biological or allied products for the cure, alleviation, mitigation or prevention of disease, may become an active member of the American Drug Manufacturers Association. Since February, 1912, when the Association was organized under the name National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, the Association has taken active interest in National and State legislation affecting the industry. Offices are now maintained in the Albee Building, Washington, under the direct supervision of W. J. Woodruff, who was in charge of the offices in Detroit, Mich., for many years. The scope of the Association's work is indicated by



**C. H. Searle**

Secretary-Treas. Amer. Ass'n  
Pharmaceutical Chemists



**Chas. J. Lynn**

Ex-Pres. and Member Executive  
Com. Amer. Drug Mfrs. Ass'n

the business interests represented by the officers: W. A. Sailer, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore; Willard Ohliger, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Charles G. Merrell, Wm. S. Merrell Co., Cincinnati; Franklin Black, Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York; J. T. Pardee, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York; Chas. J. Lynn, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis. C. M. Woodruff, Detroit, is counsel for the Association.

### The A. Ph. A.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is open to every American pharmacist, whether in business or retired, employer or employee; teachers of pharmacy, chemistry, botany, materia medica, and related subjects; editors, publishers, writers of pharmaceutical literature; food and drug officials, chemists. In addition to stimulating research and maintaining ethical standards, the Association seeks to aid in the regulation of the use of dangerous and habit-forming drugs.

Organized in 1852, the A. Ph. A. is one of the oldest societies in the drug and chemical field, the German apothecaries of New York City, who use a German title for their society name, being the only organization established at an earlier date. The president of the A. Ph. A. is Charles H. Packard, of Boston. The general secretary is William B. Day. When the Association meets in New Orleans Sept. 5, this year, Samuel L. Hilton, of Washington, D. C., will be installed as president for the ensuing year.

### American Pharmaceutical M'frs. Ass'n.

The pharmaceutical chemists organized originally under the name American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, but changed the title to American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association at the meeting at Wonalancet, N. H., in June last. The officers of the Association are Dr. C. H. Searle, G. D. Searle & Company, Chicago, president; D. H. Lohman, Lafayette

(Ind.) Pharmacal Company, vice president; E. B. Caldwell, Caldwell and Bloor, Mansfield, Ohio, vice president; Ralph R. Patch, E. L. Patch Company, Boston, secretary and treasurer. Cleveland, Ohio, was tentatively agreed upon for the next place of meeting.

The Association has given special attention to reducing the amount of alcohol in the manufacture of medicinal preparations to the minimum amount required for a solvent or preservative. The formulae prepared by the Standard Merchandising Committee have been approved by the National Prohibition Director.

### The N. W. D. A.

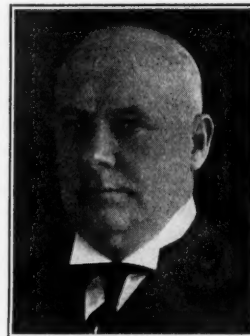
The National Wholesale Druggists' Association, organized in 1876, has always taken active interest in National questions affecting the drug and chemical trade, and has recently been dragged into the limelight by the Prohibition Commissioner who has placed upon the wholesale druggists the burden of responsibility for the distribution of alcohol needed for the manufacture of medicinal preparations. This situation will probably be a subject of discussion at the coming annual meeting to be held at Atlantic City during the week of Sept. 26 to 30.

L. D. Sale, of the Western Wholesale Drug Co., Los Angeles, Cal., is president of the Association and F. E. Holliday, 99 Nassau street, New York, is secretary. Mr. Holliday is seldom "at home," spending the greater part of the year in travel, visiting the States where hostile legislation originates, or camping in Washington to attend hearings on important bills in which the Association may be interested. Persons, firms or corporations engaged in business collateral or kindred to the drug business may be admitted as associate members in the same manner as provided for the admission of active members. The preamble of the constitution declares



**W. A. Sailer**

President American Drug Mfrs.  
Association



**F. E. Holliday**

Secretary, National Wholesale  
Druggists' Ass'n

that the Association was formed "to promote fraternal and social relations between the wholesale druggists of the country; to guard against feelings of distrust or jealousy that may at any time arise; and to discountenance all customs not in accordance with sound business principles."

### Association of Official Agricultural Chemists

Owing to the broad field covered in agricultural chemistry, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists has a list of sixty committees and referees to whom are submitted the technical questions constantly arising. Every product used in fertilizers, insecticides, saccharin, baking powder, flavoring extracts, spices and canned goods has its "referee" who decides whether the product conforms to the laws. There are committees on food definitions, methods of analysis and standardization; representatives to co-operate with the Revision Committee of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and representa-



tives on the Board of Governors of the Crop Protection Institute of the National Research Council.

The officers are W. F. Hand, of the Agricultural College of Mississippi, president; F. P. Veitch, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., vice president; R. W. Balcom, Washington, secretary-treasurer. H. W. Wiley, Washington, is honorary president.

#### U. S. Potash Producers' Association

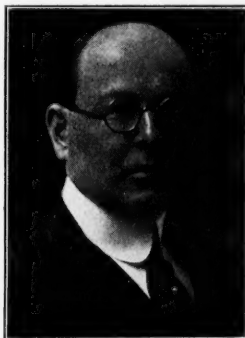
Forty-three potash producers met in Denver, Col., in April, 1919, and formed the United States Potash Producers' Association. The object was stated in the constitution to be: "To foster and stimulate the industry in the United States of America and her insular possessions, and protect it from agencies tending to retard its proper growth and development."

The headquarters of the Association are in the Southern Building, Washington, D. C., in charge of the executive secretary, Frederick W. Brown. The presi-



**Acheson Smith**

President American Electrochemical Society



**C. W. Miller**

V. P. Manufacturing Chemists' Association

dent is W. E. Richardson of Central City, Neb. The vice president is Arthur C. Harrington, of New York City, who represents the American Trona Corporation, with offices at 233 Broadway. The Association has taken an active part in the hearings on the tariff before the Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee.

#### The Proprietary Association

A feature of the Proprietary Association's work on behalf of the industry and for the protection of the public is the strict requirements for membership which are based upon eight conditions relating to the preparation made by the applicant. It must be of such character as may reasonably be expected to bring about the results for which it is recommended. It must not be intended for an illegal purpose. If it contains alcohol the amount must be restricted, and the medication shall be sufficient to render the preparation unsuitable for use as an intoxicating beverage. It must not be advertised as a cure for diseases generally recognized as incurable. The label and literature must conform to the law. It must not endanger life or health. The candidate must pass an examination by a Committee on Requirements.

Frank A. Blair, of Foley & Co., Chicago, is president, and Charles P. Tyrrell, of the Syracuse Medicine Co., Syracuse, N. Y., is secretary-treasurer. The general representative is Ervin F. Kemp, with offices at 440 South Dearborn street, Chicago. Harry B. Thompson, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., is general attorney for the Association. The Executive Committee comprises leading manufacturers: A. H. Beardsley, of the Dr. Miles Medical Co.; J. F. Hindes, Emerson Drug Co.; R. R. Land, of Dr. Kilmer & Co.; Z. C. Paten, Jr., Chattanooga Medicine Co.; V. Mott Pierce,

Buffalo, N. Y.; John F. Murray, Wyeth Medical Co.; Chas. H. Camp, The Centaur Co.; W. E. Weiss, Sterling Products; J. A. Mitchell, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co.; Stanley P. Jadwin, New York. The Association was organized in 1882.

#### Manufacturing Perfumers' Association

Leading perfumers formed the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association in 1894, to put a stop to unmercantile practices and to oppose legislation hostile to their interests.

The officers of the Association for the coming year are F. W. Jones, Chicago, president; Northam Warren, New York, vice president; Edwin Sefton, New York, vice president; C. M. Baker, New York, secretary-treasurer. The headquarters of the Association are at 305 Broadway, New York. Among the companies having representation on the Executive Board are Colgate & Co.; California Perfume Co.; Adolph Spieher, Inc.; Goodrich Drug Co.; D. R. Bradley & Son; Daggett & Ramsdell; United Drug Co.; A. P. Babcock Co.; Lightfoot Schultz Co.; Palmolive Co.; The Andrew Jergens Co.

#### Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association

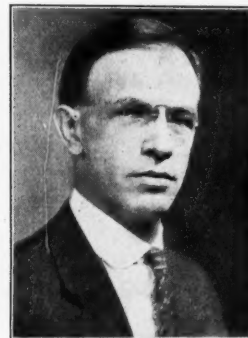
Flavoring extract manufacturers met in St. Louis recently and elected officers for the ensuing year. Alcohol was the vitally important subject discussed in papers read at the convention and the Association went on record to co-operate with the Prohibition Commissioner, in the enforcement of the law against manufacturers who make "extracts" for beverage purposes only, in violation of the Prohibition Act.

The officers are Robert E. Heekin, Cincinnati, president; L. B. Parsons, New York, Gordon M. Day, Milwaukee, and R. H. Bond, Baltimore, vice presidents; F. L. Beggs, Newark, Ohio, treasurer; J. K. Hughes,



**C. H. MacDowell**

President National Fertilizer Association



**F. W. Brown**

Secretary U. S. Potash Producers Ass'n

Chicago, executive secretary. Thomas E. Lannen, Chicago, is attorney for the Association.

#### Insecticide and Disinfectant Mfrs. Association

Much vicious legislation, due to lack of familiarity with the methods of manufacture of insecticides and disinfectants and their uses, has been modified through the efforts of the officers of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Mfrs. Association, since the organization was formed in 1914. The Association received the co-operation of The Proprietary Association in many important cases. The officers are fighting commercial bribery, and at the 1921 meeting adopted a resolution prohibiting members from giving any money or anything of value to secure business, under penalty of expulsion or suspension. Standardization of disinfectants is being

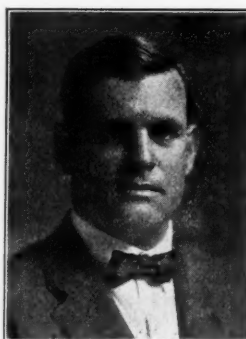




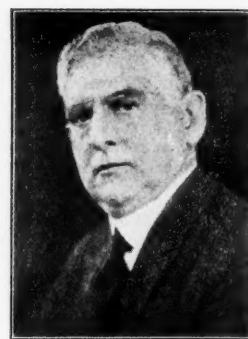
**H. W. Cole**  
President Insecticide and Dis-  
infectant Mfrs. Ass'n



**S. B. Penick**  
Member Executive Com. Amer.  
Drug Mfrs. Ass'n



**Robt. Heekin**  
President Flavoring Extract  
Mfrs. Ass'n



**J. D. Toll**  
Secretary National Fertilizer  
Association

carried out under the Hygienic Laboratory Method of testing them for phenol co-efficiency. A mutual understanding has been established between the members and the Insecticide and Fungicide Board at Washington.

The president of the Association is H. W. Cole; vice president, Geo. C. Frolich; secretary C. C. Baird; treasurer, Harry J. Schnell.

#### National Fertilizer Association

Twelve western manufacturers of fertilizer formed the National Fertilizer Association at Columbus, O., in March, 1894. Conventions have been held each year; at the Association meeting in June last at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Charles H. MacDowell, of the Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, was elected president; Gustavus Ober, Jr., of G. Ober & Sons, Baltimore, vice

president; Irvin Wuichet, of the Wuichet Fertilizer Co., Dayton, O., treasurer; and John D. Toll, of Philadelphia, secretary.

Mr. MacDowell has taken very active interest in the Association and has written several papers concerning the industry that have been instrumental in raising the standards of the trade and improving the quality of the products sold in states which have not adopted stringent laws against low grade fertilizer. Former presidents who adopted the policy of reform in the business methods of manufacturers were W. D. Huntington of Baltimore and Horace Bowker of New York. Working in conjunction with state chemists and urging manufacturers to conform strictly to state laws regulating fertilizer sales, the Association has greatly improved conditions in the trade.

### Trade Notes and Personals

R. T. Wilhelm, of T. Fujisawa & Co., is back from a two weeks' vacation.

C. W. Dill, of the Columbia Naval Stores Co., has returned from a short Southern trip.

Dr. F. A. Gilfillan has accepted a position on the research staff of the Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Charles P. Terhune, president of the Cincinnati Paint & Plate Glass Co., died at his home in that city last week. He was 46 years of age.

C. P. DeLore, of St. Louis, Mo., has sold his interest in the National Pigments and Chemical Co., and has resigned as vice president and director.

L. Vargas, formerly assistant export manager of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, is now manager of the export department of J. L. Hopkins & Co., crude drug merchants.

P. M. Garrod, formerly manager of the chemical and color departments of the National Sales & Trading Co., of Cleveland, has become the Western sales manager of the A. Wilhelm Co., manufacturers of dry and pulp colors, Reading, Pa.

Dr. J. W. Kimball, formerly research chemist at Delta Laboratory, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J., has joined the staff of the National Aniline & Chemical Company as research chemist at their works at Marcus Hook, Pa.

E. J. Eimer has left the employ of the Hercules Powder Company, Parlin, N. J., and is now in partnership with George Tierney in the production of pyroxylin lacquers, under the name of the Paterson Chemical Company, Paterson, N. J.

C. S. Bryan, formerly with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. as superintendent and research chemist, and more recently manager for the Charleston Chemical Co., Charleston, S. C., is now with the Provident Chemical Works of St. Louis, as chemical engineer.

Max Y. Seaton, who was chemical engineer on the staff of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., in charge of the oxychloride research division of that company, has taken over the direction of technical work for the National Kellastone Company, Chicago, Ill.

O. D. Cunningham, previously with the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., where he carried on research in the physical chemistry department, is now associated in a similar capacity with the Republic Creosoting Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sir Edgeworth David, first president of the Australian National Research Council, which opened its first session at Melbourne, declared it was necessary to establish the basic chemical industries in Australia and to work for a co-ordination generally throughout the commonwealth of scientific effort.

Marden, Orth & Hastings have acquired the unenviable distinction of being sued by King George V for failure to deliver in full on a contract for 100 barrels of butter oil purchased in 1918 through Thorne & Fehr. Two barrels were missing when the shipment arrived and suit is now brought to recover \$152, in the Brooklyn Federal Court. The fact that the defendant is in bankruptcy has brought complications into the suit but it is believed that these have been cleared away and that the suit will proceed regularly.

### ***Business Brevities***

A bulletin on "The Clay Industry in California" has been issued by the California State Mining Bureau.

The Casella Dye Co. has re-opened its Tokyo branch office, which had remained closed since May, 1917.

The Riddle Manufacturing Company has become incorporated at Jacksonville, Fla., with capital of \$25,000, to make and sell chemical products of all kinds, particularly disinfectants, toilet articles, cosmetics, extracts, and various sanitary products. The officers of the company are J. R. Crosby, president; W. H. McGee, vice president; G. B. McDaniel, secretary and treasurer.

Judge Julian Mack, in the Southern New York District Federal Court, has approved a petition filed by Max Lowenthal, receiver of E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., this city, and signed an order allowing him to pay claims of certain creditors. Among the claims were: Zimmerman, Alderson & Carr Co., \$2,068.11; Printz Degreasing Co., \$1,439.60; Wilson-Martin Co., \$830.15; Erpf & Co., \$538.50; Eagle Dye Works, \$571.70.

Lethargy on the part of the American people constitutes a dangerous situation today, according to J. H. Tregoe, executive secretary, National Association of Credit Men, who condemns those who are retrenching and waiting for prosperity. Mr. Tregoe points out that the time has arrived for every business man to work harder than ever before—not for profits but to reduce losses and to restore confidence.

The plant of the Alliance Potash Co. at Antioch, Neb., was sold at sheriff's sale last week to Herman J. Krause for \$32,600. The plant was built in 1917 at a cost of over \$500,000. Mr. Krause has been interested in the company from the beginning, and the present sale is understood to be under an agreement with other stockholders by which Mr. Krause in securing control of the plant will also assume the debts of the company, aggregating over \$200,000.

The phrase "scale ton" in British West African shipping means 40 cubic feet, according to Consul W. J. Yerby, of Dakar, Senegal. The scale ton of 7 hundredweight (hundredweight=112 pounds) on unshelled peanuts means that 7 hundredweight of unshelled peanuts measure 40 cubic feet, or a ton by measurement. Thirteen hundredweight of shelled peanuts measure 40 cubic feet, or a ton by measurement. These measures have been adopted by the British shipping companies in West Africa.

Acid glycerophosphoric was included in a list issued by the Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Customs Service recently as "not synthetic organics." The Customs Service has just issued a statement that the acid should have been classified as a "synthetic organic" which would require an import license. An announcement, therefore, has just been issued to the collectors that in the future imports of acid glycerophosphoric and its salts will require a license when imported into the United States.

The Federal Trade Commission after final hearing of the charges of unfair competition filed against the Seymour Chemical Co., Providence, R. I., and August Mann, president and treasurer, found the charges sustained and issued a cease and desist order. The respondents, manufacturers and sellers of soaps and degreasing materials, were found to have given to employees of their customers and prospective customers without the knowledge and consent of their employers sums of money to influence the purchase of that company's products.

### **WELCOME TO BRITISH AND CANADIAN CHEMISTS BY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**

**Meeting of American Chemical Society Opens at Chemists Club—English and Canadian Delegations Arrive In Time to Take Part In Proceedings—Italian and French Chemists In the Party—International Meeting on Thursday—President Edgar F. Smith's Address to Be Delivered on Friday**

The sixty-second meeting of the American Chemical Society opened Tuesday, Sept. 6, with a meeting of the Council at the Chemists' Club at 3 p.m. Following the meeting the Council was given a dinner at the Club. Registration at the Chemists' Club opened at 9 a.m. Tuesday.

The delegation of Canadian and English chemists arrived Wednesday morning from Niagara Falls where they were welcomed by Governor Miller of New York. The overseas delegation was headed by Sir William Pope, D.Sc., F.R.S., K.B.E., etc. Sir William Pope, who is president of the Society of Chemical Industry, was born in 1870 and was associated with the Manchester Gas Corporation as chief chemist for a number of years. From 1905 to 1908 he was professor of chemistry at Manchester University, since when he has been head of the department of chemistry at Cambridge. His work has been largely along the lines of optical activity and he is credited with the discovery of the relation between crystal form and chemical constitution. More recently he has been prominent in connection with his most valuable work on the preparation of mustard gas. In 1919 Sir William was created Knight of the British Empire.

Other prominent figures in the party were Dr. Louis A. Jordan, Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, who rose to new distinction as a member of the British Mission on Explosives to the Italian government; Dr. Andrew Smith, managing director of the firm of Leech, Neal & Co., Ltd.; Dr. C. J. Goodwin, of Oscar Goodwin & Sons, explosives engineers; Dr. Frederick William Attack, who organized the publication of the "Chemists Year Book"; Dr. Andrew McWilliam, one of the world's best-known steel metallurgists; Dr. C. S. Garland, pioneer manufacturer of thorium nitrate; and Dr. Frederic William Gamble, director of Allen & Hanbury's Ltd.

Among the noted Canadian chemists are Dr. R. F. Ruttan, D.Sc., F.R.S., director of chemistry at McGill University; Dr. Milton L. Hersey, one of the founders and a past chairman of the Canadian Section of the Society of Chemical Industry; Mr. H. W. Matheson, chairman of the Montreal Section, S.C.I., and Mr. Theodore H. Wardleworth, member of the General Committee and past chairman of the Canadian Section.

Wednesday's programme opened with the general meeting of the society in the gymnasium of Columbia University. Dr. John E. Teeple, chairman of the New York Section, delivered the address of welcome which was responded to by Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society. Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation and former Alien Property Custodian, delivered an address on "Chemistry and the State." Sir William Pope, past president of the Society of Chemical Industry and gas expert in the service of the British Government during the war, spoke on "Mustard Gas," and was followed by Professor R. F. Ruttan, newly elected president of the Society of Chemical Industry, who discussed "The Organization of Industrial Research in Canada."

Meetings of all divisions were held Wednesday afternoon at 2 p.m. in various rooms in Columbia University. The Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, C. E. Coates, chairman, is meeting in Room 511, Havemeyer. The Section of Sugar Chemistry is meet-

ing in Room 407 Schermerhorn Wednesday and Thursday and on Friday in Room 307 Havemeyer with C. A. Browne in the chair. The Division of Dye Chemistry, A. B. Davis, chairman, is meeting in Room 302 Mines Thursday and Room 306 Mines Friday. The Division of Organic Chemistry is holding its meeting in Room 402 Engineering under the chairmanship of Roger Adams. The Division of Biological Chemistry is meeting in Room 309 Havemeyer with Arthur W. Dox as chairman. The item of principal interest in the programme of this division is the symposium on vitamins under the leadership of Henry C. Sherman. The Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry is meeting in Room 305 Schermerhorn under the chairmanship of H. N. Holmes. The Section of Leather Chemistry is holding its meetings in Room 307 Havemeyer on Wednesday and Thursday and in Room 407 Havemeyer on Friday. The Section of Cellulose Chemistry is meeting Wednesday and Thursday in Room 401 Schermerhorn. The Division of Rubber Chemistry is meeting in Room 306 Mines on Wednesday and Thursday and in Room 302 Mines on Friday. The Section of Chemical Education under the leadership of President Edgar F. Smith is holding its meetings in Room 301 Mines with Room 411 Kent as an alternative. The Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry is meeting in Room 410 Mines and includes in its programme a symposium on filtration under the leadership of D. R. Sperry and another on the chemistry of gases and fuel under C. H. Stone. The Division of Fertilizer Chemistry meets in Room 413 Havemeyer on Wednesday and Thursday. The Section of Petroleum Chemistry is meeting in Room 306 Engineering and includes a symposium on emulsification problems in the petroleum industry in its programme. The Division of Water, Sewage and Sanitation will meet Friday in Room 413 Havemeyer. The Division of the Chemistry of Medicinal Products will meet Friday in Room 511 Havemeyer.

Wednesday's programme also included a reception and lawn party given by Columbia University on the University Green and a smoker in the evening at the Waldorf Astoria.

The international meeting and organ recital in the great Hall of the College of the City of New York (Convent Ave., at 139th St.) will be the event of tomorrow. Beginning at 2 p.m. Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Head of the Department of Music, will give an organ recital as follows:

Marche Religieuse .....	Guilmant
Gavotta .....	Padre Martini
"In the Morning" (Peer Gynt Suite) .....	Grieg
Fountain Reverie .....	Fletcher
"By the Sea" .....	Schubert
Finlandia .....	Sibelius

After the recital the following addresses will be delivered on the general subject of "Chemistry and Civilization":

Science and Civilization; The Role of Chemistry.—Dr. Chas. Baskerville, Director of the Laboratories, College of the City of New York; Chairman, International Committee.

Energy; Its Sources and Future Possibilities.—Dr. Arthur D. Little, Chemical Engineer and Technologist, Boston.

The Engineer; Human and Superior Direction of Power.—Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, Honorary Professor of Chemical Engineering, Columbia University.

Chemistry and Life.—Sir William J. Pope, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge University.

Theories.—Dr. Willis R. Whitney, Head of Research Department, General Electric Company.

Research Applied to the World's Work.—Dr. C. E.

K. Mees, Head of Research Department, Eastman Kodak Company.

Problem of Diffusion and Its Bearing on Civilization.—Professor Ernst Cohen, Professor of Chemistry, University of Utrecht.

Catalysis: The New Economic Factor.—Professor Wilder D. Bancroft, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Cornell University.

Dr. E. F. Smith, President of the American Chemical Society will preside. It is requested by the committee that no one pass in or out of the hall during the playing of the organ or the delivering of an address.

The banquet will be held at the Waldorf Astoria on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. On Friday, besides the divisional meetings, there will be a public meeting in Columbia University Gymnasium at which C. A. Browne will present the Priestley portrait to the National Museum, Washington, D. C., and Edgar F. Smith will deliver the presidential address on "The Progress of Chemistry."

Saturday will be devoted to excursions to the following plants: National Biscuit Company, Ladew Leather Company, Ziegel Eiseman Company, American Tobacco Company, Standard Oil Company of New York, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Manhattan Rubber Company, Passaic Print and Dye Works, Seaboard By-Product Coke Company, and Liebman's Brewery.

Extensive entertainment has been provided for the ladies who attend the meeting including a tea and dance given by Dr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Chandler on Tuesday, a theatre party Wednesday, a trip around New York on a sight seeing yacht Thursday, and a garden party at the home of Mrs. Elon H. Hooker, Rockledge, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday morning excursions to interesting points in New York have been arranged for the ladies.

## TARIFF MEASURE GIVES WAY TO TAX BILL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Majority members of the Finance Committee of the Senate have taken definite action putting the tax bill before the tariff bill and as a result Senator Penrose, chairman, announced that all hearings on the tariff bill for the present time would be suspended. Senator Penrose said the bill would be ready for the Senate when it reconvenes on Sept. 21.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon conferred with the committee on the revenue bill today when he offered suggestions as to amendments and changes which he thinks are necessary in the bill over the way in which it passed the House.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover said on Monday that German manufacturers are having difficulty maintaining pre-war standards both in quality of production and in quantity. In some cases, he said, they have been unable to fulfill contracts for the delivery of goods. He cited as an instance a contract made by a German company for the sale of steel to purchasers in Argentina. The Germans were unable to make delivery and were forced to cancel the contract. Secretary Hoover said, however, that there are continued evidences of German activity in attempting to regain markets throughout the world.

The National Foreign Trade Council has issued a complete stenographic report of proceedings at the eighth National Foreign Trade convention, held in Cleveland last May. The report also contains a list of the delegates, the organizations and companies represented, and the personnel of the convention.

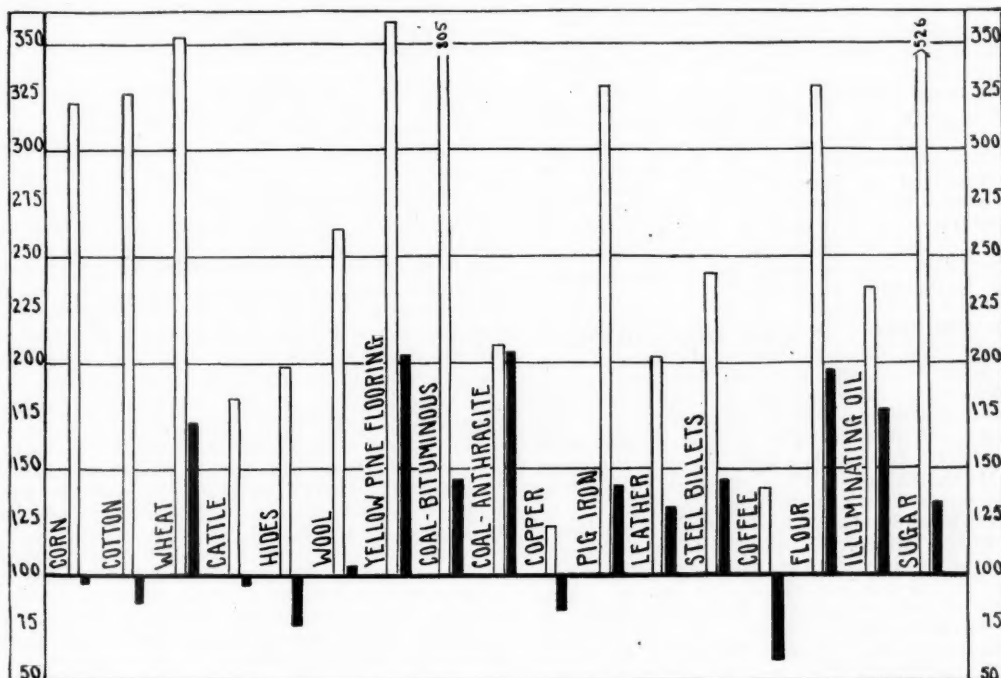


# Commodities Now Below Pre-War Prices

**Corn, Cotton, Cattle, Hides, Copper and Coffee Have Slumped—Yellow Pine Flooring, Coal, Iron, Steel, Leather, Flour, Oil and Sugar Still Far Above 1913 Prices**

Further inequalities in the prices of commodities are shown in the accompanying chart, which is supplementary to the one published in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS on Aug. 17. The figures upon which the chart is based were obtained from the Division of Analysis and Research of the Federal Research Board:

Bank in commenting on the prices. This is in part due to the fact that there are elements in manufacturing costs which have not fallen as much as raw material prices. It is noteworthy that of the six commodities now selling at less than their pre-war prices four, hides, cattle, cotton and corn, are farm products. Many of the commodities raised by the farmers are back to pre-war levels, or below, while the goods he buys still stand fifty or one hundred per cent above the old level. The column on the left of each group measures the peak of



Commodity	Average	Maximum	Price
	Price	Price	June,
	1913	1920	1921
Corn, No. 3, Chi., bushel.....	\$0.6155	\$1.9825	\$0.6075
Cotton, middling, New Orleans, pound...	.1270	.4144	.1101
Wheat, No. 1, Minn., bushel.....	.8735	3.0750	1.4994
Cattle, steers, good to choice, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.5072	15.9375	8.0938
Hides, packers, heavy native steers, Chi., pound	.1839	.4025	.1395
Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, Chi., pound	.2821	.5700	.3700
Wood, Ohio, 1/4-3/4 grades, scoured, pound.	.4710	1.2364	.4909
Yellow pine flooring, N. Y. M., 1,000 feet	44.5900	160.0000	91.0000
Coal, bituminous, run of mine, Pitts., short ton	1.3200	10.6300	1.90
Coal, anthracite, stove, N. Y., long ton..	5.0613	10.5479	10.39
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, N. Y., pound..	.1573	.1981	.1284
Pig iron, basic, long ton.....	14.7058	48.5000	20.7500
Steel billets, Bess., Pitts., long ton.....	25.7892	62.5000	37.0000
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, N. Y., pound.....	.1113	.1638	.0666
Flour, wheat, Minn., barrel.....	4.5837	15.0313	9.0063
Illuminating oil, 150 deg. fire test, N. Y., gallon	.1233	.2900	.2200
Sugar, granulated, N. Y., pound.....	.0427	.2247	.0569

1920 prices; the solid column on the right represents prices in June, 1921.

Hides have fallen to 76% of 1913 prices, while leather is still at 131% of the average price of that year. Raw wool, in June, 1921, was selling at a price 104% of the 1913 average, while worsted serge (not shown above) stood at 214% of the 1913 price. Raw cotton sold at 87% of the base price, while cotton print cloths were priced at 123% of the base. Manufactured goods in these particular lines have lagged far behind raw materials, in the price decline, says the Chemical National

The Fermogas Co., which figured so largely in the press a year ago as the owner of a process of fermentation for the production of alcohol from cellulose waste, has again come to the fore. Stanislaus C. Papp, otherwise known as Professor F. John Chassler, inventor of the process, is at present serving a recently imposed sentence of from 2½ to 5 years in Sing Sing. The process was supposed to convert cellulose directly to alcohol without passing through the intermediate stage of sugar. Evidence was brought to show that the alcohol which ran the automobile came from a barrel and not from the fermentation.

The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The American Can Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

A lot of 317 shares of the Butterworth-Judson Corp., preferred stock was sold at the Vesey street auction salesrooms last week at \$2.87 per share.

### ISSUES BULLETIN ON AMERICAN DYES

In a leading editorial on "The Life of a Creative Industry," the publication entitled "Associated Advertising" says the organic chemical industry is face to face with a situation which threatens its existence, and continues:

"This key industry has dye-making as its base. Dye-making is menaced by rather widespread belief that dye troubles, experienced by wearers of dyed garments and users of dyed materials, are due to the inferiority of American dyes—and the lack of importation of foreign dyes. Initiating an investigation, due to complaints that misleading claims were appearing in advertising concerning the fast qualities of dyestuffs, the National Vigilance Committee, acting with its usual thoroughness, has gone to the bottom of the dye situation in America. It has revealed the facts found in a special bulletin given widespread distribution under date of August 20, 1921.

"The bulletin points out that dye troubles are due mainly to wrong application of dyestuffs to the material to be dyed. and that these troubles can be corrected largely by a better selection of dyes, the use of better quality dyes and by improved methods and care in the dyehouse. The bulletin sets out the committee's conviction that American dyes are fully as worthy of confidence as dyes of foreign manufacture, and makes clear the before-the-war situation and the one now confronting the industry in America."

### R. H. ANDERSON IN OWN SALES OFFICE

R. H. Anderson, formerly American Representative for the Chemical Works Madoery, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, with offices at 165 Broadway, this city, has discontinued his connection with the firm effective September 1. Mr. Anderson established this New York sales office more than five years ago and has been in charge the entire time. He has taken over their offices and will engage in business for himself at the same address.

The Chemical Works Madoery, Ltd., will no longer maintain their own offices in the United States but will continue to supply their high grade products through agencies in different sections of this country. Wm. Hosken, 101 Beckman st., New York, representing the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., Tokyo, has been appointed agent for the Eastern Territory, Ottmar M. Krembs is agent for the Middle-West and D. Edelstein in San Francisco has been assigned the Pacific Coast. All outstanding accounts against the Chemical Works Madoery, Ltd., as well as invoices due them will be handled in the usual way by Mr. Anderson at 165 Broadway, New York.

### LEHN & FINK SALESMEN MEET

Representing practically every state in the Union the salesmen of Lehn & Fink, Inc., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, met in convention in New York, August 22 to 26. The chief theme of the discussion was "Intensive Selling." Edward Plaut, vice-president in charge of sales, presided. He pointed out that Lehn & Fink, Inc., is today organized for expansion. This organization, he added, applies not only to the scientific layouts of stockrooms and factory, but to the personnel of the firm. Other business sessions were devoted to discussions of national selling policies.

London tin prices are lower and the New York market has declined about  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent to 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents for Straits. Standard grades in London were down £2 12s 6d for spot at £154 10s, and £2 12s 6d for futures at £156 12s 6d. The Straits declined £2 10s for spot to £155 5s but Eastern shipment advanced £1 5s to £159 5s.

### Of Interest in the Trade

Henry Ford has been invited to meet Government officials in Washington to discuss his offer for the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant.

Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, recommends that German and Austrian property in the hands of the custodian be held to satisfy the claims of \$400,000,000 for the sinking of the Lusitania.

Directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., announce that beginning with Oct. 1 the pay of all employees on yearly salary will be cut 10 per cent. This affects 4,400 men and women, embracing twenty-eight plants of the company. Wages of other workers are not affected.

The Mennen Co. has filed an answer with the Federal Trade Commission to an amended complaint filed by the Commission against the firm. The Mennen Company in its amended answer states that the Trade Commission "has no jurisdiction in respect to the transaction alleged in the amended complaint."

The California Master Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif., L. F. Caswell, president, has acquired a 500-acre tract in the Mojave Desert containing a deposit of clay possessing colloidal characteristics similar to the English material used as an accelerator by English rubber manufacturers and recommended as a soap ingredient, and has set up a plant for the production of the clay.

The United States Geological Survey reports that only two companies in the United States produced magnesium in 1920—the American Magnesium Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. For a number of years the American Magnesium Corporation has been the largest producer. Its output of metallic magnesium has been marketed in both stick and powdered form, and only a very small part has been sold as alloys and castings. The Dow Chemical Company has produced magnesium in stick form only, and that in comparatively small quantity. Its production has been used largely in experimental work with various automobile and aircraft parts and in making pistons.

### New Incorporations

Mutual Drug Stores Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$600,000; chemists and druggists; Incorporators, Corporation Trust Co., of America, Wilmington.

Reliance Chemical Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000; incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co., of America, Wilmington.

E. C. Stump Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$25,000; E. C. Stump, H. W. Bently, C. C. Keedy, Wilmington; attorney, Elias C. Stump, Wilmington.

Eastern Proprietary Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000; P. Lennon, L. Friedman, W. A. Calvin; attorney, G. B. Hayes, 42 Broadway.

Utica Dyeing and Finishing Co., Utica, N. Y., capital \$40,000; H. Inneson, G. P. Flynn, W. W. Guile; attorneys, Willis, Doolittle, Utica.

Alpha Piece Dye Works, Passaic, capital \$100,000; dyes and chemicals; C. Ugnon, Paterson; Henry Boyer, Hawthorne; Daniel J. O'Leary, Passaic.

Pioneer American Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital \$100,000; R. and U. and H. Grassi; attorneys, Raimo B. Rognoli Russo & DiRocco, 298 Broadway.

Premier Wholesale Drug and Sundry Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. H. Walter, G. W. Tiffany, J. Leblonde; attorney, A. E. Schwartz, 140 W. 42nd st., New York.

Ansonia Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. S. Cuccia, R. Mazzoni, O. Parrazzo; attorney, C. Firestone, 299 Broadway.

New Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. N. E. Ross, A. Walker; attorney, S. A. Jacobson, 217 Mercer st., New York.

Cronenweyth Dye Works, Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Earl E. Cronenweyth, Bessie P. Cronenweyth, W. J. Jordan, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Incorporated by the Capitol Trust Co., of Delaware.

Capital Increases—Axtex Drug Corp., Manhattan, \$100,000 to \$200,000.



### Trade News Notes

Lightning caused fire in the plant of the Hercules Powder Co., at Schaghticoke, near Troy, N. Y., and the buildings were destroyed.

The combined capitalization of the chemical, drug and dyestuffs companies chartered in August was \$15,000,000, the largest monthly total since January.

D. H. Litter and J. P. Allen, who are now managing the chemical division of Robert Grant, on Sept. 1 formed the firm of Litter & Allen, Inc., to succeed the chemical division of Robert Grant. For the present their location will be in the Woolworth Building.

S. B. Woodbridge, director of sales, paints and pigments division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Mrs. Woodbridge, together with their daughter Betty, have recently returned to Wilmington after spending a short vacation at Bailey Island, Maine.

W. Frank Donohoe, assistant director of sales in the paints and pigments division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who recently returned from a short trip to the Chicago District, says the West is quite optimistic and looking forward to a good Fall business.

A wide variety of colors is listed in a bulletin of the Textile Alliance, Inc., showing the German dyes that are now available to American users. Among the listed shades are a number of direct cotton, acid, chrome, basic, alizarine and vat colors and developers, as well as certain immediate direct sulfur blue dyes.

The Water Power League of America, 116 Nassau street, New York has sent a letter to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, asking that favorable action be taken on Henry Ford's application to lease the Muscle Shoals plant. The Merchants Association has sent a protest against the Ford plan on the ground that the Government would be at great expense in carrying out the agreement.

The Edward Ziegler Co. of Bloomfield, N. J., has started suit in the New Jersey Supreme Court for sums aggregating over \$350,000, against Sharp & Dohme, manufacturing chemists and W. Warnke, Samuel Halpern and Casimir J. Sulz, of Jersey City. The plaintiff alleges that Sharp & Dohme have been manufacturing and putting on sale a toilet preparation called "Anti-Chap," which is a counterfeit of a similar preparation put out by the Zeigler company.

The property of the Russ Gelatine Co., consisting of manufacturing plants in Westfield, Mass., and Southampton, Mass., has been sold to the Arthur Waring Co., of Warrington, Eng., which, in turn, has sold the holdings to the E. F. Russ Co., of Boston. Deeds filed with the registry of deeds indicate a consideration of \$152,000. The sale from the British interests to the present owners is subject to a mortgage of £40,000. The plant is one of the largest in the gelatine business in this country.

The Canadian Institute of Chemistry, recently incorporated, held its first annual meeting at Montreal on Aug. 29. Prof. Watson Bain of Toronto, the president, occupying the chair. A business session occupied the afternoon, and a banquet was held in the evening, among the speakers being Dr. Chas. H. Herty, representing the American Chemical Society, H. J. Roast, secretary; Dr. Bigelow, also spoke on behalf of the Maritime Provinces; Dr. Donald of Montreal, Dr. A. T. Charron and Dr. F. T. Shult.

### CANADIAN CHEMISTS ELECT DR. RUTTAN

Sir William Pope's Successor as Head of Society of Chemical Industry Was Active in Industrial Research During the War—McGill University Confers Degree of LL.D. Upon Sir William

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Montreal, Canada, Sept. 7.—The Society of Chemical Industry welcomed the British delegation, last week, and elected Dr. R. F. Ruttan president to succeed Sir William Pope, Knight of the British Empire, who heads the representatives from England. The other officers elected are vice-president, J. L. Baker, C. S. Garland, Sir William Pope; council, F. Armstrong, J. Hinchley, D. J. Wilcox, E. V. Evans; foreign secretary, Professor Henry Louis.

Dr. Ruttan became chairman of the Canadian section of the Society of the Chemical Industry, in 1912 and in 1914 was elected vice-president of the society. Born in Newburg, Ont., July 15, 1856, he graduated at Napanee Collegiate Institute in 1881. Obtaining the gold medal for natural science, he entered McGill, taking his degree in 1883, going on to Germany for his studies. His connection with the Dominion Government in industrial research is characterized as his greatest public work. Originating during the war, this work brought him in close touch with large industries.

Prof. Lash Miller, speaking of the need for reform in the education of chemists, pointed out that far more students were taking up chemistry than were dreamed of a few years ago.

Technical papers on preparation of synthetic organic chemicals by C. E. R. Mees of the Kodak Co. of Rochester, N. Y.; briquetting lignite by Leslie Thompson; peat and its preparation for the market by E. V. Moore, concluded the business sessions.

The final meeting took place on the grounds at McGill University, a special convocation and garden party being tendered the delegates by the faculty, and which all the delegates and the ladies of the party attended. About 400 people gathered in the large hall of the Royal Victoria College for the special convocation of McGill University at which the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Sir William Pope. In the absence of Sir Arthur Currie, Professor James Harkness, Acting Vice Chancellor, conferred the degree.

Delegates leaving the city divided regarding destinations, some going to Shawinigan Falls, Grandmere, Ottawa and Toronto, others departing for the convention held in New York by the American Society.

There were 1,562 business failures during August, according to a report issued by R. G. Dun & Co. This compares with 1,444 in July, a gain of 8.2 per cent for last month. August indebtedness amounted to \$42,904,409, compared with \$42,774,153 in July.

Fire damaged the five-story concrete building at 304 Lombard street, Baltimore, owned and occupied by the Gilpin & Langdon Co., wholesale druggists. The loss is fully covered by insurance of \$200,000 on building and \$175,000 on contents.

The Solvay Process Co.'s plant at Delray, near Detroit, Mich., has resumed operations at one-half capacity. It had been closed since July. About 1,500 men are now employed. Caustic soda and sodium carbonate are the principal products.

Parke, Davis & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of four per cent payable Sept. 30 to holders of stock on Sept. 20.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 476-477

### FERTILIZER CHEMICALS IN DEMAND

Trade With Japan, Spain, Holland and England Also Improving — Ammonium Sulfate Stronger — Sulfuric Acid More Active—Soda Ash and Caustic Soda Firm

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Ammonium, Sulfate export, 30c cwt.

##### Declined

Ammonium Chloride (makers)  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.  
Sodium Acetate,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial .....lb.	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.11	\$1.12½
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ....ton	18.00	18.00	18.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder Works, 100 lbs.	2.05	2.05	2.40	6.00
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.00	5.00	5.25	8.25
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.04½	.04½	.05	.28
Saltpeter, gran. ....lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.15	2.15	2.25	3.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.90	3.90	4.15	4.86
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.12	.34
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>3.507</b>	<b>3.507</b>	<b>3.614</b>	<b>4.950</b>

Improvement in fertilizer trade has been reflected in firmer prices throughout the trade. The strength of cotton in the last few weeks has led handlers of fertilizer to look for a much better season than the past three have been. In addition to this improved domestic demand inquiries resulting in actual business have been coming in in good volume from Japan, Spain, Holland and England. Ammonium sulfate is in especially strong demand in view of the limited supplies available. The activity of fertilizers has resulted in greater activity in sulfuric acid and this has reflected itself in other directions in the heavy chemical market. The report of the Federal Reserve Board recently published is quite pessimistic as to the outlook for a revival of trade generally in the immediate future. However, the increased activity of chemicals, in spite of its spottiness, is looked upon by the trade as the beginning of an era of sus-

tained business. The extension of the Emergency Tariff is also having an effect as it is believed by the trade to forecast the passage of the permanent tariff with measures to protect them.

Prices have remained steady. A sharp advance in ammonium sulfate for export has followed the increased demand. Makers have reduced their prices in ammonium chloride. Soda ash and caustic soda have held firm. Bleach is stiffening a bit. Sulfuric acid is becoming stronger daily although prices are being maintained at former levels.

**Acid, Acetic**—Prices are firm with some makers asking higher prices than those recently quoted. The basis is \$2.50@2.75 per hundred for 28% acid in carlots according to seller. Glacial is held at 10c@10½c per pound according to seller. Demand is light.

**Acid, Lactic**—Prices are meaningless in the absence of demand. Importers are able to offer well below domestic makers and buyers are calling for small lots only.

**Acid, Mixed**—Prices are fairly well held at recent levels in the absence of strong demand. Quotations are 9¼c@10¼c per unit of nitric and 1c@1¼c per unit of sulfuric.

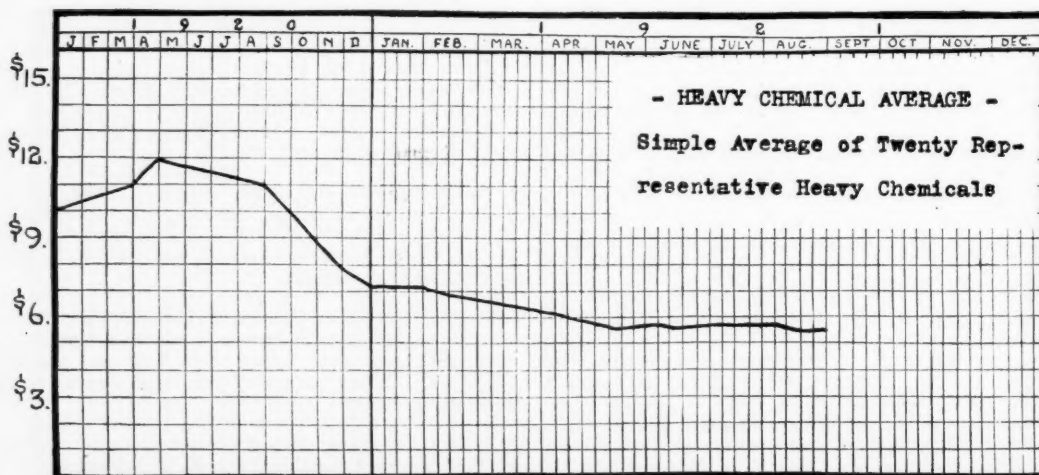
**Acid, Muriatic**—Buyers are showing little interest and quotations have held on a basis of \$1.50@2.00 per hundred for 20° acid in carlots and less in carboys according to maker.

**Acid, Nitric**—Makers are at variance on nitric with ½c per pound difference noted in quoted prices. The basis is 6c@6½c per pound for 38° strength in carlots of carboys according to seller.

**Acid, Sulfuric**—Prices are unchanged although a decided increase in activity seems to have resulted from the increased demand for fertilizers. Other buyers are showing somewhat better interest at the same time and prices are stiffening at recent levels. Quotations are based on \$18.00@20.00 per ton for 66° acid in tank cars f.o.b. works.

**Alum**—Firm prices are quoted at recent levels with demand fair. Ammonia alum is quoted at 3½c@3¾c

#### TREND OF HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES



per pound for lump and potash alum lump at 3¼¢@5¼¢ per pound. Imported material is figuring largely in the market especially potash alum. Chrome ammonia alum is quoted at 7½¢@10¢ per pound according to seller. Chrome potash is offered at 9¢@10¢ per pound.

**Ammonium Chloride**—Makers' prices are of little importance in the present market situation as it is impossible to compete with imported goods. Makers have reduced their prices to 7¢@7½¢ per pound for both gray and white granulated sal ammoniac. Importers are offering gray at 6¼¢@7¢ per pound and white at 5¼¢@6¢ per pound. Lump sal ammoniac is held at 16¢@17¢ per pound.

**Ammonium Sulfate**—Buying orders from Japan and Spain have been in the market during the week and large lots of sulfate have been moved out on them. The consequence has been a sharp rise in the export price to \$2.40 per hundred in double bags f.a.c. Makers are unable to quote for prompt delivery but name a nominal price of \$1.90 per hundred for bulk sulfate at works.

**Barium Chloride**—Prices are weakening on competition between importers. The price of \$45.00 per ton named for spot goods can probably be shaded considerably for firm business in quantity. Other barium compounds are in about the same situation.

**Bleaching Powder**—The resale bleach market is stiffening as stocks move. The quoted price of \$2.05 per hundred quoted f.o.b. works by resellers is becoming increasingly hard to do. Makers quote \$2.25 per hundred for fresh bleach at works. Spot prices are around \$2.50 per hundred ex-store.

**Copper Sulfate**—Slow demand has forced importers' prices down to \$5.00 per hundred on the spot. In the absence of business the makers have not reduced their prices below \$5.25 per hundred.

**Lead Acetate**—Makers are well in line at prices based on 12¢@12½¢ per pound for white crystals.

**Lithopone**—Domestic prices are quoted at 6¢@7¢ per pound according to brand.

**Potash, Caustic**—Prices are steady at 4½¢ per pound on the spot. Makers are unable to compete.

**Potassium Carbonate**—Prices are weak at recent levels with the market uncertain. Demand is very slow.

**Soda Ash**—Prices are quite firm in the resale market with \$2.15 per hundred asked for ex-store delivery. Offers of imported ash for shipment are heard at \$1.60@ \$1.75 per hundred according to source. Makers hold their prices in light ash at \$1.62½ per hundred basis 48% (\$1.93 flat) f.o.b. works.

**Soda, Caustic**—The spot market is firm but unchanged at \$3.90 per hundred for caustic. Makers hold their prices at \$3.25 per hundred basis 60% (\$4.12 flat) f.o.b. works.

**Sodium Acetate**—Prices are lower at 4¢@4¼¢ per pound.

**Sodium Bichromate**—Prices are steady at 7¼¢@8¢ per pound.

Senator Dillingham of Vermont, who was appointed a member of the sub-committee to take up the dye situation for the Senate Finance Committee, has resigned and Senator Watson of Indiana has replaced him on the committee. While no action will probably be taken by the sub-committee until Congress reconvenes, it is understood that Representative Longworth of Ohio is preparing a draft of a new dyestuff bill which will be along tariff lines and will not include an embargo.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl. ....	10	10½	Heyden Chem. ....	1¼	1¼
Aetna Expl., pf. ....	67	68	H'k Electro. ....	55	65
Air Reduction ....	30¾	31½	H'k Electro., pf. ....	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D. ....	37	37	Int. Agricult. ....	6	6½
*All'd Ch. & D., pf. 84½	85¼	85¼	Int. Agricult., pf. ....	34	35
*Am. Ag. Ch. ....	28	29	*Int. Nickel ....	12½	13
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf. ....	51	53	*Int. Nickel, pf. ....	80	84
Am. Chicle ....	10½	14	*Int. Salt ....	45	50
Am. Chicle, pf. ....	35	40	K. Solvay ....	60	60
*Am. Cot. Oil. ....	18	18½	*Matheson Alk. ....	12	19
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf. ....	39	45	Merck & Co., pf. ....	69	75
Am. Cyan. ....	15	20	Merrimac ....	77	79
*Am. Cyan., pf. ....	35	45	Mulford Co. ....	45	50
*Am. Druggists S. ....	4¼	4½	Mutual Co. ....	150	150
Am. Glue ....	40	45	*National Lead ....	74	74½
Am. Glue, pf. ....	65	70	*National Lead, pf. 103	104	104
*Am. Linseed ....	19	19½	N. J. Zinc. ....	114	116
*Am. Linseed, pf. ....	45	55	Nlag. A., pf. ....	96	100
*Am. Malt ....	12	13	Parke, Davis & Co. 83	83½	83½
*Am. Zinc ....	7½	8	Penn. Salt ....	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf. ....	25	27	Procter & Gamble. 676	685	685
Atlas Powder ....	113	117	Procter & Gam., pf. 101	101½	101½
Atlas Powd., pf. ....	65	67	Rollin Ch. ....	50	60
British Am. Chem. ....	1	1	Rol. Ch., pf. ....	80	90
By. Prod. Co. ....	57	65	Royal Baking Po. ....	72	80
Carborundum ....	136	136½	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 78	82	82
*Carborundum, pf. ....	115½	116	Sherwin-Williams. 520	540	540
Caseln Co. ....	80	85	Stand. Ch. ....	90	100
Celluloid Co. ....	100	102½	Swan & Finch. ....	30	35
Celluloid Co., pf. ....	103	108	*Tenn. C. & Chem. ....	67½	7
*Corn Products ....	67	68	Tex. Gulf, Sul. ....	13½	15½
*Corn Products, pf. 100	102½	102½	Union Carbide ....	44½	46¾
*Davison Chem. ....	35	37½	Union Sulphur ....	...	...
Dow Chem. ....	200	200	*Un. Drug ....	47½	49
Dow Ch., pf. ....	103	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf. 38	40	40
Du Pont ....	109	113	*Un. Dyewood ....	56	60
Du Pont, pf. ....	66	68	*Un. Dyewood, pf. 94	96	96
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. 10	10½	10½	U. S. Gypsum. ....	...	...
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf. 91	93	93	*U. S. Indus. Al. ....	44	45
Grasselli ....	130	130	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. ....	25	25½
Grasselli, pf. ....	90	95	*Va.-Car. Ch. ....	68	68
Hercules, Powder. ....	135	140	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. ....	68	68
Hercules, Powd., pf. 77	79	79	*V. Vivaudou ....	6	6½

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

## AMERICAN AG. CHEMICAL CO. DEFICIT

The American Agricultural Chemical Co. reports a deficit of \$11,158,442 for the year ended June 30, after all charges, inventory adjustment and depreciation. After payment of preferred and common dividends the deficit was \$14,144,930. In the previous year the company reported a surplus of \$5,281,562, which, after allowing for preferred dividends, was equivalent to \$11.18 a share earned on the \$31,979,400 of common stock. The profit and loss surplus, which stood at \$18,105,306 on June 30, 1920, was reduced to \$2,669,950 on June 30 last.

Total income after deducting all operating charges and Federal taxes was \$1,912,208, compared with \$9,093,130 in the year before. Inventory adjustment amounted to \$5,022,732, while interest, depreciation and other charges, including \$4,130,166 reserve for freights, discounts, allowances and doubtful accounts, amounted to \$8,047,918. This item was only \$4,091,651 in 1920.

The Bobwhite Chemical Co., formerly the Morgan Chemical Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y., has elected E. R. Harriman president. Other directors are William Averill Harriman; C. C. Tegethoff, New York; President Lovett of the Union Pacific Railroad, William C. Smith, New York; J. Wesley Allison, Morrisburg, Ont.; N. E. Morgan, Ogdensburg, and Mr. Robinson, president of the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation of New York and Bristol, Pa. The trustees held a meeting in New York last week at which time it was announced \$225,000 in cash was paid in for stock. The company makes insecticides.

The Triangle Chemical Co. is planning the erection of a plant at New Westminster, B. C. The company will produce muriatic and sulfuric acids, superphosphate and other similar chemical and fertilizer products.

Spangler & Oyler of Gettysburg, Pa., are planning the rebuilding of their fertilizer plant at Martinsburg, West Virginia. The old plant was destroyed by fire recently.



## The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 472-474

### REAL STABILITY STILL LACKING

**Legislative Uncertainties Mold Up Readjustment—  
Business At A Standstill Over Holiday—Imported  
Caffeine Cut Again—Quicksilver Cheaper**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

\*Acetanilid, 1c lb.

Declined

\*Caffeine Alkaloid, 15c lb.

Lycopodium, 40c lb.

Mercury, \$2 flask

\*Imported or Resale

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid .....	\$ .33	\$ .33	\$ .33	\$ .70
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.45	.45	.45	.80
Calomel, American .....	.82	.82	.82	1.58
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.72	.72	.75	1.58
Caffeine, Alkaloid .....	5.00	5.00	5.50	7.75
Iodine, Resublimed .....	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.35
Menthol .....	4.80	4.30	4.35	5.50
Morphine Sulfate .....	4.80	4.80	5.20	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.24	.24	.24	.95
Quinine Sulfate, Java. ....	.67	.67	.68	.80
Sodium Salicylate .....	.30	.30	.30	.60
Strychnine Sulfate .....	1.35	1.35	1.55	1.55
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.79</b>

The medicinal chemical situation is steadier, but still lacks that basic stability which is really necessary before business is likely to be resumed on a normal scale. The lull in Congressional bickering over the tariff has permitted things to calm down temporarily, but a resumption of the fight when Congress again meets the latter part of this month, will probably disrupt the momentary steadiness of the market. Consumers cannot be expected to broaden out their activities in a market where a sudden turn in the tariff situation is liable to cause them serious loss. Until the matter of chemical duties is definitely settled, real stability is out of the question. Developments of the past week have been nil. The trade closed down for three days over Labor Day inducing a cessation of real activity for the better part of the week past.

The few revisions of quotations which have been noted during the week, have been confined primarily to importers and resellers. A further sharp cut in quicksilver has been made owing to larger imports of foreign metal. Imported caffeine has again been reduced in competition. One of the large distributors has reduced carbolic acid in bottles. Bromides are still the object of keen competition. Cheaper lots of lycopodium are now available on spot. Supplies of resale acetanilid are small and firmly held.

**Acid Carbolic**—One house has reduced carbolic acid in small sizes to a basis of 27c each for one pound bottles, U.S.P. white crystals. Some firms in the trade have been quoting this figure for several weeks past. Five pound bottles at 23c a pound.

**Acid Citric**—Buying for routine needs continues but large lot business has fallen off. Stocks on hand are still large with the drawing to a close of the summer season. Kegs imported spot still at 45c unchanged. American makers at 47c@48c.

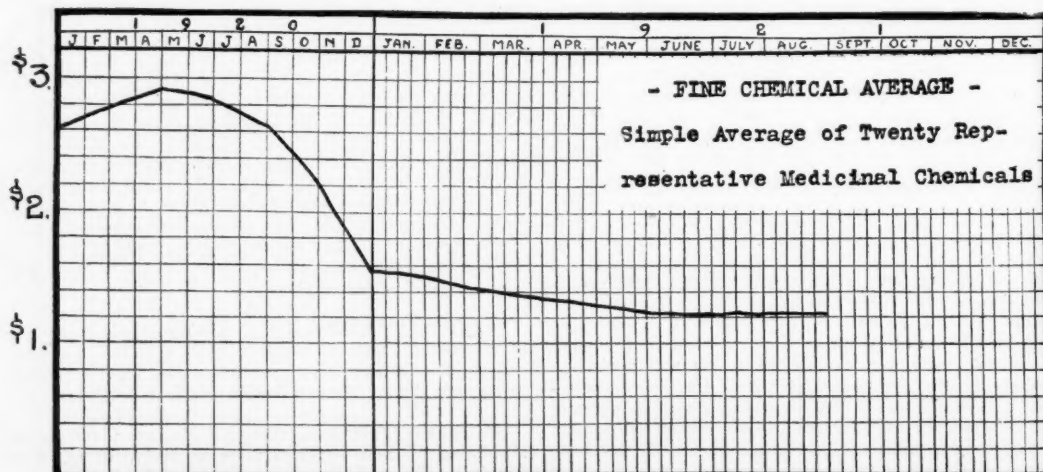
**Acetanilid**—Inside in resale hands at 29c and firm thereat. Makers adhere to 33c a pound in barrels for U. S. P.

**Bromides**—A steady call for bromides with imported goods getting the preference on price. Stocks of imported goods on spot are quite heavy and subject to keen competition. For potash, the range is all the way from 15c up to 17c as to packing, seller and quantity. Sodium is named at 17c to 20c same basis. American makers adhere to 24c for potash and 25c for sodium.

**Caffeine**—Lots of imported caffeine on the spot are offered again at cut prices. Holders of spot goods have dropped prices to \$4.60 a pound ranging up to \$4.75 as to quantity. American makers adhere to \$5.00 a pound unchanged for alkaloid.

**Camphor**—Demand is limited and the spot situation is slightly easier. Call for tablets remains steady. Spot Jap slabs in cases are quoted at 72c although 70c is named as a possibility. Chinese refined at 70c. Imported tablets 76c@78c. Domestic refiners hold to 75c bulk basis gum in barrels.

#### TREND OF FINE CHEMICAL PRICES





**Cream Tartar**—Complaints regarding certain lots of imported goods have made the trade suspicious of cheap offers. Named as low as 26c for goods said to be U. S. P. up to 27½c for guaranteed material. Makers at 33c unchanged.

**Cocoa Butter**—Retains its firm position at 25c a pound for bulk goods. Cakes and fingers at 33½c@35c as to brand and quantity.

**Cod Liver Oil**—As to brand and quality, spot Norwegian ranges all the way from \$15.00 a barrel up to \$18.00. Demand is restricted with large consumers out of the market just at present.

**Epsom Salt**—Demand continues very light. U. S. P. in barrels holds unchanged on spot at \$2.50 a hundred.

**Formaldehyde**—Resale in barrels on spot and near-by at 11½c@12c a pound. Makers at 12c@14c. Weak and in small demand. Fumigating pastilles easy at 30c for black and 40c for red.

**Glycerin**—C. P. in drums quiet and unchanged at 14c. Demand very light. Cans at 16c@17c.

**Lycopodium**—New lots of lycopodium are now available cheaper on the spot. Demand is restricted. Quotations range from \$2.85 a pound inside up to \$3.25 as to quantity and seller.

**Mercury**—Owing to heavy imports of foreign metal and keen competition on spot, prices have dropped again to \$41.00 a flask. Jobbing lots up to \$43.00. While it is reported American makers of mercurials contemplate a reduction, nothing in this line has developed as yet.

**Morphine**—Dull and in very restricted demand at the recent reduction by American makers. Codeine also in a similar position. Morphine sulfate in ten ounce lots at \$4.90. Codeine sulfate same price.

**Quinine**—Demand for quinine continues routine but little is passing in a big way. Spot Jap sulfate in 100's on spot at 65c an ounce. Java is reported inside at 67c. American unchanged at 70c for sulfate.

**Rochelle Salt**—Some sellers claim best for genuine U. S. P. goods on spot is 21c a pound in barrels. Others offer U. S. P. material at 20c. Ranges up to 22c. Makers at 25c.

A charter was issued at Jefferson City, Mo., August 30 by the secretary of state to John T. Milliken and Co., of St. Louis. The charter was issued under the "non par value" law passed by the regular session of the General Assembly, but it is stated in the articles of incorporation that the company begins business with a paid up capital of \$750,000. It is set out that the capital is divided into 10,000 shares, which are held as follows: Robert L. Hedges, Louis E. Williams, John S. Lienberger, Virgil M. Harris and J. D. Gillis one share each and H. V. Loeb, John G. Lonsdale and the National Bank of Commerce, trustees under the will of John T. Milliken, deceased, for John T. Milliken, Jr., 9,995 shares. For the purpose of estimating the fees, the secretary of state figured the capital at \$1,000,000. It is organized for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in chemicals and drugs and supplies.

An increase of fifty per cent in the yield of wood alcohol may be obtained by means of an inexpensive treatment consisting of the addition of a small percentage of sodium carbonate to the wood before distillation. Experiments at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, show that this increased yield may be obtained without diminishing the yield of acetic acid. Contact of the carbonate with all of the wood is necessary to secure the full benefit of the treatment.

Ellis, Jackson & Co., 18 North Front Street, Philadelphia, have been appointed selling agents in Pennsylvania and several southern states for the Netherlands Chemical Company, 46 Front Street, New York, and also of Rotterdam, Hamburg and the Hague.

## Drug and Chemical Notes

Navajo Sanatorium Co., Sarasota, Fla., will erect a \$25,000 building there to manufacture medicines and surgical instruments. Dr. Y. Nabona is secretary, manager and architect.

The North Metal and Chemical Co., of York, Pa., will manufacture chemically pure compounds of the less common elements, such as vanadium, molybdenum, cassium, uranium and tungsten. The company is capitalized at \$50,000.

Fire destroyed a warehouse belonging to the Jefferson Distilling and Denaturing Company of New Orleans. The warehouse contained 26,000 gallons of pure grain alcohol. The loss is estimated between \$50,000 to \$100,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

Italian manufacturers of pharmaceutical products met recently at Milan to protest against additional new taxes on medicines. It was pointed out at the meeting that the new tax of 20 per cent treats medicines as articles of luxury, such as perfumes, etc., and this is considered a marked injustice.

The monthly report of the Trade of Canada for May gives the value of imports of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals as follows: From Britain, \$49,737; from United States, \$95,321; from other countries, \$32,624; total \$177,682; as compared with imports from Britain \$177,321; from United States, \$137,223; from other countries, \$53,200; total \$367,744 for May, 1920.

Egypt imposed a new import duty on alcohol and alcoholic liquors, on June 27, and an internal revenue tax on the manufacture of alcohol, on July 11. The tariff of 10 per cent ad valorem is abolished and a fixed rate of 200 milliemmes (1 piaster equals ten milliemmes equals 4.9 cents at normal rate of exchange) per liter of pure alcohol and of 6 milliemmes per kilo (2.2 pounds) on denatured alcohol is substituted.

The total amount of drugs, chemicals and drug materials stored in Japanese bonded warehouses at the end of March last was yen 4,354,990 in value of which yen 43,833 was in Tokio, yen 1,965,682 in Yokohama, yen 562,702 in Osaka, yen 1,777,369 in Kobe, and yen 5,404 in Moji. The stocks of dyes, pigments and paints in the bonded warehouses on the same date amounted to yen 1,248,929 in value of which yen 1,932 was in Tokio, yen 189,150 in Yokohama, yen 192,923 in Osaka, and yen 864,924 in Kobe.

The Bavarian Minister of the Interior has decided that advertisements in the pharmaceutical press, in which pharmacists offer to exchange stocks of morphine or cocaine for other products, are illegal, inasmuch as such exchanges are contrary to the provisions of the recent law regulating the sale of narcotics. The person who offers, as well as the one who acquires, these drugs by exchanges is liable to be punished unless such transactions comply with the legal provisions, i. e., the issue of a permit to effect the exchanges or sale in question.

The Minister of Finance in Austria proposes to increase still further the duty on alcohol. Prior to the war a duty of 1.40 kronen per litre of pure alcohol was levied, which has been successively increased to 100 kronen. The special duty levied by various towns on all forms of alcohol has also increased enormously. In 1914 Vienna levied a tax of .14 kronen per litre of pure alcohol; now the duty amounts to 50 kronen. Under the existing conditions the total consumption of alcohol for all purposes amounts to scarcely one-quarter of the pre-war requirements.

## The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 478-479

### DISTRESS LOTS OF INTERMEDIATES SOLD

Prices Shaded By Makers Financially Weak—Interest In Colors Shows Improvement—Benzene and Toluene Scarce and High In Second Hands—Gamma Acid Quoted Lower

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced  
No Advances  
Declined

Gamma Acid, 25c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. .... gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.27	\$.30
Naphthalene, flake .... lb.	.06½	.06¼	.07	.16½
Phenol .... lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.09	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees .... gal.	.35	.35	.45	.45
Toluene, pure .... gal.	.28	.28	.28	.35
Aniline Oil .... lb.	.17½	.17½	.20	.27½
Benzaldehyde .... lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. .... lb.	.32	.32	.34	.80
Paranitroaniline .... lb.	.79	.79	.90	1.10
o-Toluidine .... lb.	.25	.25	.25	.35
Average .....	.0303	.0303	.0317	.0455

Improvement in dyes and intermediates is noted to a limited degree. Consumers are taking on supplies to cover their requirements at least until the expiration of the Emergency Tariff and in this way quite a volume of business has been done in the last few weeks. The intervention of the holidays has had some effect in limiting the number of buying orders issued but in spite of them prospects for the immediate future are far from dark. The financial weakness of some makers of intermediates has forced sales at reductions but as a rule prices are holding well. Consumers of dyes are showing somewhat better interest and this is being passed along the line.

No price revisions worthy of note have occurred during the limited trading period of the week. Aniline oil and beta-naphthol continue weak with prices subject to negotiation. Para-nitro-aniline is steady at makers'

prices. Gamma acid is quoted lower. Benzene and toluene are scarce and high in second hands. Phenol is holding its own.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzene**—Occasional offers from second hands are heard in the market but generally speaking there are no considerable stocks of benzene, C.P., and makers of derivatives of benzene, especially aniline, are experiencing great difficulty in keeping themselves supplied. One offer recently at 41c per gallon drums included for export was taken up immediately and this may be considered to indicate the tendency of the market. The nominal prices quoted by the refiners at 27c@33c per gallon for tanks and drums are meaningless in the absence of supplies. The 90% grade is moving readily at 25c@31c per gallon for motor fuel and is in much better supply than the pure.

**Naphthalene**—Prices are still very weak in the absence of demand. Quotations are heard as low as 6½c per pound although it is not improbable that firm bids of 6½c per pound would be accepted by resellers. Refiners are holding their prices at 8½c@9½c per pound for flake.

**Phenol**—Prices are unchanged on light demand. Resale offers of limited quantities at 8¼c per pound are heard.

**Toluene**—Prices are nominal in the absence of supplies. Refiners quote 28c@34c per gallon in tanks and drums.

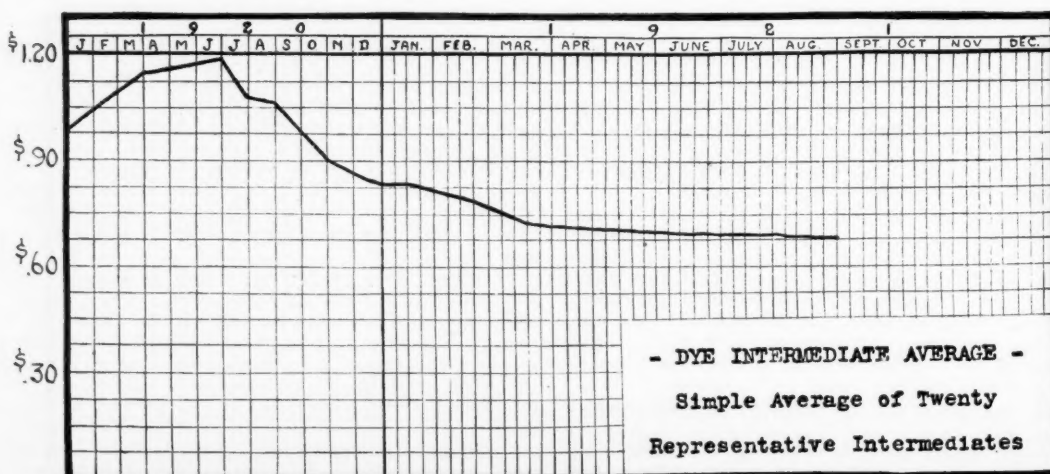
#### Intermediates

**Acid, Benzoic**—Technical benzoic acid is offered at 50c@60c per pound according to quality and brand. Light demand is noted.

**Acid, Gamma**—Makers are quoting gamma down to \$2.75 per pound in quantity now. Light demand is noted.

**Acid, H**—Makers are at wide variance on price and quotations are heard which range from a low of \$1.10 per pound for 341 molecular weight up to \$1.25 per pound. Prices based on 368 molecular weight show a similar range and in spite of the firmness asserted by

#### TREND OF DYE AND INTERMEDIATE PRICES



holders there seems to be a good chance to shade any quoted price for firm business.

**Acid, Nevile & Winther's**—Prices are held steady at \$1.40@1.50 per pound on light demand.

**Acid, Sulfanilic**—Prices are quoted at 27c@30c per pound but it is not impossible to shade these figures in some directions on account of the weakness of aniline oil.

**Alpha-naphthylamine**—Quotations are given as 35c@37c per pound although in other directions prices are nominally higher. Ample supplies are to be had at these figures in view of the light demand.

**Aniline Oil**—Makers are quoting as low as 18c per pound and up to 20c per pound according to brand. Offers are heard in some directions as low as 17½c per pound. The offer of a tank car lot by one maker at auction for the account of a customer has weakened the market noticeably in spite of the difficulty experienced by all makers in supplying themselves with benzene. Makers state that should demand increase in the near future prices are bound to respond rapidly on account of the stringency of the benzene situation.

**Benzidine**—Prices are well maintained at \$1.00@1.10 per pound for base in spite of the light demand. No more than occasional lots can be found below this level in resale hands.

**Beta-naphthol**—Prices are sloppy with stocks weighing heavy in some directions. Prices as low as 32c per pound can be easily done for fair quantities in resale hands and it is not improbable that this price can be done with the makers holding heavy stocks. Reports from reliable sources are to the effect that makers have sold as low as 32c per pound. Resale material in a limited way has been offered as low as 30c per pound lately. Makers' prices are quoted as high as 40c per pound in some directions.

**Dimethylaniline**—Makers are quoting as low as 45c per pound.

**Michler's Ketone**—Quoted prices of \$4.00 per pound can probably be shaded considerably for firm business.

**Meta-nitroaniline**—Prices are held steady at 95c@1.00 per pound.

**Para-nitroaniline**—Prices in makers hands are firmly held at 79c@82c per pound. It is rumored in some directions that makers are willing to sell well below this level but no such offers could be located and stocks in resellers' hands are known to be very light where they exist at all. Business has been going on in fair volume at the prices named.

**Thiocarbanilide**—Somewhat better demand is noted from the rubber trade. Makers quote 42c@50c per pound according to brand.

#### JULY EXPORTS OF DYES

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Exports of dyes and dyestuffs during July were valued at about \$450,000.

Countries	Aniline Dyes Dollars	Logw'd Ex't Dollars	All other Dollars
Belgium .....	16,896	.....	.....
France .....	459	.....	200
Germany .....	.....	6,591	.....
Netherlands .....	.....	.....	1,993
Spain .....	900	527	.....
England .....	2,160	3,715	338
Canada .....	38,293	4,290	26,229
Mexico .....	12,158	85	4,347
Cuba .....	455	17	3,181
Argentina .....	1,956	.....	17,250
Colombia .....	2,637	.....	150
Venezuela .....	4,867	.....	112
Aden .....	.....	4,100	.....
China .....	86,156	.....	42
British India .....	11,210	.....	.....
Japan .....	122,819	48,397	7,308
Australia .....	2,432	.....	402
New Zealand .....	1,028	.....	1,500
	310,357	68,300	65,626

### Dyestuff Notes

The Owego Manufacturing Co., of Owego, New York, have merged with the Wilbur White Chemical Co.

"Drill Chips," the house organ of Cleveland Twist Drills, has entered the fight for legislation to protect American dye makers and devotes its issue for June to "Our Dye Industry and Its Future."

The Engineering Department of Purdue University has issued circular No. 2 on the Preservative Treatment of Wood Poles, by R. V. Achatz, presenting the results of observations and experiments of wood poles in Indiana.

Purchasers of the Huntington-Ely coal mine at Castle Rock, Wash., plan to build a chemical plant and produce ammonia, coal tar and gas from lignite. The incorporators of the company are Dr. A. G. Bettman, Dr. T. L. Perkins, and P. E. Hotchkiss, all of Portland, Ore.

National Acid Fast Violet B G is the latest addition to the series of Acid Dyes manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc. Pure shades of Violet of bluish tone are produced. It may be used for dyeing all classes of woolen or worsted material, either in self or combination shades.

Imports of quebracho wood extract at Baltimore are increasing, this product being brought in from the River Plate country in South America. The British steamer Bonheur arrived July 28 with about 3,000 tons, supplementing more than 5,000 tons delivered at the port the week before by the steamer Socrates. Another big shipment is coming on the steamer Plutarch.

Dr. Edwin E. Slosson said recently: "I will give a million dollars to anybody finding in nature dyestuffs as numerous, varied, brilliant, pure and cheap as those that are manufactured in the laboratory. The advantage of the artificial dyestuffs over those found in nature, lies in their variety and adaptability. Practically any desired tint or shade can be made for any particular fabric."

The Foreman Dyers' Guild of Great Britain listened to an address recently by a member who urged that Swiss dyes be given preferential treatment over other foreign colors, in part because the Swiss manufacturers buy intermediates in England, and in part to prevent an entente between Swiss and German makers. The speaker said British dyes would also be better under competition with Swiss dyes.

George H. Whaley, president of John Campbell & Co., New York, has written a series of articles on the difficulties confronting the American dye industry for the Chicago "Journal of Commerce." The first article appeared in the issue of Aug. 24. Mr. Whaley declares that the German monopoly in the dye trade must not be allowed to rule the world, and urges that the American market by logic and nature belong primarily to the American workers and American manufacturers.

The Chemical Foundation has issued a bulletin entitled, "Testimony of the Army and Navy on True Preparedness Without Taxation," containing the statements of Brigadier-General Fries, of the Chemical Warfare Service, and Admiral W. Strother Smith, of the U. S. Navy, before the Finance Committee of the Senate regarding the dye licensing measures of the tariff bill. Letters from Secretary Weeks, Secretary Denby and General Pershing addressed to the committee are included.

## The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 481; Naval Stores, Page 482

### SHORT COTTON CROP STIFFENS PRICES

Crude and Prime Summer Yellow Cottonseed Oils  
Higher and Very Active—Coconut, Corn and Peanut  
Oils Firmer—Menhaden Oil Much More Active

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cottonseed Oil, 1/4c lb.

Declined

Linseed Oil, 1c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$ .45	\$ .45	\$ .44	\$ 1.00
Degras, American, bbls.	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	.04 1/2	.06
Lard, No. 1.	.60	.60	.65	1.19
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.25	.25	.30	.55
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.65
Red Oil, distilled	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.06 3/4	.14 1/2
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.10 3/4	.25 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.07	.06 3/4	.08 1/2	.10
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.73	.74	.75	1.25
Olive, denatured	1.10	1.10	1.45	3.15
Peanut, refined	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10	.16
Soya Bean, bbls.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.07 1/2	.13 1/2
Average	0.365	0.364	0.395	0.752

Oils are showing increased activity. The government report on the cotton crop places the condition of the crop far below the normal of previous years and this has had a strengthening effect on cottonseed oil prices. Shorts in cottonseed and other oils are rushing to cover and have forced activity in many of the vegetable oils with resulting firmness throughout the list. The extension of the Emergency Tariff has been taken in the trade as indicating that the oil duties of the Fordney bill will probably be passed by Congress and consumers are showing interest in larger lots than before. The immediate prospect is bright although the permanence of the improvement is doubted by some.

Prices of vegetable oils have firmed up a little but without quotable change except in the case of cottonseed oil. Both crude and prime summer yellow cottonseed

oils are higher and very active. Linseed oil prices are sagging somewhat on limited demand. Coconut, corn and peanut oils are firmer. Olive foots show weakness in the spot market although shipment prices are firm. Soya bean oil is holding its own.

Activity in animal oils is somewhat better than recently reported with prices showing firmness at former levels. Some little export business has been noted.

Menhaden oil has been very active following recent price reductions. The prospect of small catches of both menhaden and cod this season have tended to strengthen the situation in addition to the tariff proposed.

Naval stores have shown little activity during the week either in domestic or export trade. Prices have held steady and are firm at present levels.

**Linseed Oil**—Prices are weaker and in one direction at least offers of oil were heard as low as 73c per gallon in carlots of barrels. Other crushers are holding for as high as 75c per gallon on the same basis. Buyers have shown little interest and are hardly to be attracted at present by price reductions. Foreign oil may be had for indefinite arrival at prices down to 65c per gallon. London quotations are given as 38 shillings per quintal. Antwerp prices are a trifle firmer at 193 1/2 francs per 100 kilos.

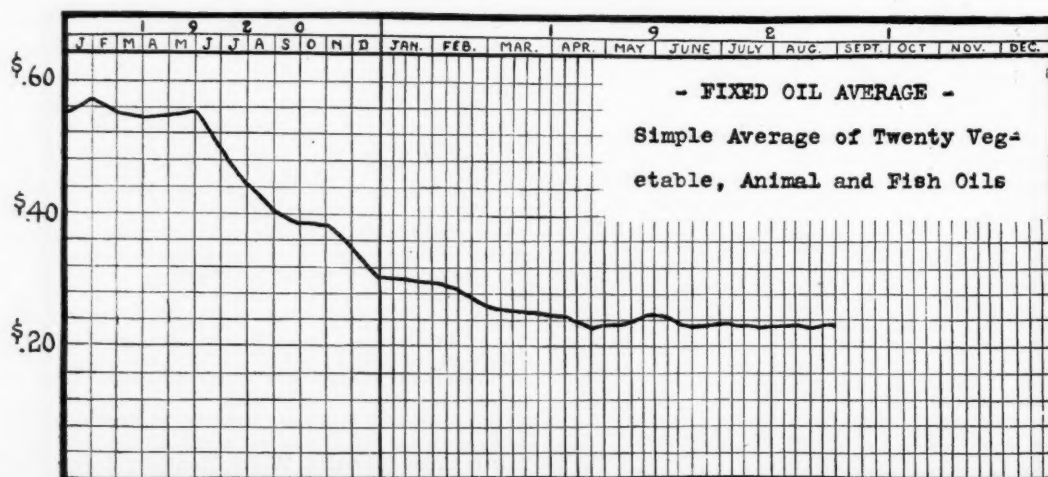
The flaxseed situation has shown little change. Prices at Buenos Aires are slightly higher at \$1.78 1/2 per bushel. Winnipeg quotations are \$1.99@2.00 1/4 per bushel and Duluth quotes \$1.98@2.05 1/4 per bushel according to delivery.

**Castor Oil**—Prices are unchanged at 11c per pound for No. 1 oil and 9c@9 1/2c per pound for No. 3 in barrels.

**China Wood Oil**—Interest from the paint trade has been better but spotty during the week. Prices are well maintained at 16c@17c per pound in barrels on the spot. Coast oil is firmer with 11c@11 1/4c per pound the best that can be done there for barrels. C.i.f. shipment from the Orient is quoted at 11c@11 1/4c per pound.

**Coconut Oil**—Prices are holding well at recent levels and consumers are taking on fair stocks. Ceylon oil

#### TREND OF VEGETABLE OIL PRICES





is quoted at 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@10c per pound in barrels. Cochin quotations are 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@11c per pound in barrels. Coast Manila oil in sellers' tanks is quoted at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Margarine manufacturers are taking on regular supplies.

**Corn Oil**—Prices are firm but activity has been limited. Crude oil in barrels at mills is quoted at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@8c per pound and in buyers' tanks at 7c@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound. Refined oil in barrels on the spot is quoted at 10c@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound.

**Cottonseed Oil**—The government report on cotton crop conditions was very bullish and has resulted in covering by shorts and increased interest generally in cottonseed oil. Prices are higher both for crude oil and for prime summer yellow on the buying rush. Bids for crude oil are 7c per pound with 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound asked according to position. Prime summer yellow is stronger on the Exchange at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound according to position.

**Olive Oil**—Foots are steady at recent levels with spot delivery slightly below the shipment price. Spot quotations are 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@8c per pound while shipment cannot be had below 8c. Denatured olive oil is sluggish at \$1.10@1.15 per gallon.

**Palm Oil**—Prices are held at former levels in the absence of stocks. Lagos oil is nominal at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound. Niger is quoted at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@6c per pound.

**Soya Bean Oil**—Prices are unchanged although somewhat better interest has been noted. Coast oil is firm at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound in sellers' tanks. Arrival with duty for the buyers' account is quoted at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Spot oil in barrels is held at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@9c per pound.

#### Animal Oils

**Lard Oil**—Prices have been maintained at former levels based on \$1.00 per gallon for prime and 60c per gallon for No. 1 oil.

**Oleo Oil**—Prices are well maintained although export demand is very slow. No. 1 oil is quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound and No. 3 down to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound.

#### Fish Oils

**Cod Oil**—Prices are firmly held on reports of the short catch at 45c per gallon in barrels and 41c per gallon in tanks.

**Menhaden Oil**—Buyers are showing much greater interest since holders announced lower prices a short time ago. Reports of a light catch together with the prospective tariff have added to the desire of consumers to cover their requirements. Quotations on crude menhaden f.o.b. mills are 25c per gallon in barrels.

#### Naval Stores

**Rosin**—Rosin prices are unchanged. The range quoted is from B at \$5.25 to WW at \$7.00 per barrel. Buyers are not interested.

**Turpentine**—Prices are weak at former levels of 65c@66c per gallon on the spot. London prices are weaker at 62 shillings per quintal. Savannah quotes 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per gallon.

The matter of the proper classification of fusel oil has been under consideration by the Customs Service for some time. A final decision in regards to this oil has been held up pending a further investigation into the proposition. Some time ago the Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Customs Service issued an announcement that fusel oil is not a synthetic and later an announcement was made that fusel oil is a synthetic. However, the matter is now in the hands of the Chief of the Customs Service and he is making an independent investigation of the matter.

#### VEGETABLE OILS UNSTEADY IN LONDON

London, Aug. 27.—A number of fluctuations have occurred in the vegetable oil market and values seem unsteady generally. Castor oil is quoted cheaper. At the weekly auction of tallow only 960 out of 1,600 casks offered were sold. Coconut, cottonseed, groundnut and rape oils have all been dull. Palm oil has been fairly active. Linseed oil continues to fluctuate and closed dull. Prices are quoted per cwt. Acid oils—Coconut oil remains in very short supply and is firm at 47s. Palm kernel is in the same condition. Groundnut, according to color is quoted at 28s to 32s. Pale grade is scarce. Castor oil—All grades are quoted at lower figures this week; pharmaceutical 60s. First pressings 55s. Second pressings 45s. The market is dull. Coconut oil—Deodorised is slightly easier at 67s while Ceylon at 56s and Cochin at 70s are about the same. Cottonseed oil—All grades are slightly cheaper this week and the market closed dull. Deodorised 57s. Common edible 49s. Soap-making 48s. Crude 42s.

#### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS TO MEET OCT. 24

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Announcement has just been made here that the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists will be held in Washington Oct. 24-26.

It was originally planned to hold the convention November 14-16 but because of the Disarmament Conference on November 11 it was impossible to secure hotel accommodations.

There is a special drug section of the association and many papers will be read during the sessions.

The "Fertilizer Green Book" for June contains an illustrated article by R. Norris Shreve, chemical director of the Eastern Potash Corporation, giving an account of the company's projected activities at its plant at New Brunswick, N. J. Caustic potash is to be recovered by digestion of sand with lime under pressure. The plant is designed to handle 2,000 tons of raw materials daily. The illustrations from photographs show their large lime kilns in position, and the ten-ton Gantry crane for handling materials.

The Archer-Daniels Linseed Co. says in a letter to the trade: "For some unexplained reason the American Vegetable Oil Association lobby at Washington has appeared before the Senate Finance Committee and in their effort to get reduced tariff on coconut and soya bean oil, has made false and ridiculous statements of conditions in the linseed industry. The raw material for coconut and soya bean oils is not produced in this country and those oils are used largely in producing margarine, nut butters."

No imports of cottonseed oil were received during July. About 67,700 gallons of soya bean oil were imported from the Kwantung leased territory. Peanut oil valued at \$26,000 was imported from France and Hongkong.

The Hector Supply Co., Miami, Fla., manufacturer of fertilizer products, has acquired a local building, formerly occupied by the Southern Utilities Co., and will remodel the structure.

Exports of glycerin during July were 217,000 pounds valued at \$29,000. Imports of crude glycerin were 1,200,000 pounds valued at \$207,000.

C. M. Francis and I. C. Burnham have incorporated the Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., at Stamford, Tex., with capital of \$200,000.

## The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 483-484

### TRADE MARKS TIME OVER HOLIDAY

**Business Reduced To a Standstill As Drug Houses Close Down For Three-Day Period—Outlook For Steadier Conditions—Soap Bark Easier—American Saffron Firmer**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Saffron, Amer., 10c lb.	Japan Wax, 2c lb.
	Senega Root, 5c lb.
Declined	
Agaric, white, 20c lb.	Kamala, 25c lb.
Aloes, Curacao, ½c lb.	Lovage Root, Imp., 10c lb.
Ammoniac Tears, 10c lb.	Lady Slipper Rt., 5c lb.
Bamboo Briar Rt., 2c lb.	Lobelia Seed, 15c lb.
Boneset Herb, 2c lb.	Moss, Irish Blch., 1c lb.
Canella Bark, 6c lb.	Poke Berries, 2c lb.
Euphorbium Gum, 20c lb.	Princes Pine, 1c lb.
Euphorbia Pil., 1c lb.	Pulsatilla Herb, 10c lb.
Gualac Resin, 5c lb.	Soap Bark, Crsh., ½c lb.
Hellebore Rt. Black, 10c lb.	Saw Palmetto Berries, 1c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.22	\$.22	\$.25	\$.55
Buchu Leaves, Short	.85	.85	.85	3.65
Cantharides, Russian	1.75	1.75	1.90	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.07½	.07½	.10	.23
Ergot, Spanish	1.30	1.30	1.25	6.00
Insect Powder, pure	.36	.36	.36	.80
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.65	1.65	1.90	3.25
Nux Vomica	.11	.11	.12	.14
Oplum, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.23	.23	.23	.80
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.60
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.10
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>2.55</b>

Actual business which has transpired since the middle of last week, has been exceedingly small. The Labor Day week-end holiday was effective in putting a damper on the restricted trading. A large portion of the trade closed down last Friday and did not again re-open until this Tuesday. Owing to restricted activity in all branches of the drug business, both sellers and buyers alike apparently extended the holiday period as much

as possible. In view of the quiet conditions, few changes of notable interest have taken place since the last report. Undoubtedly, the trade resistance to price shading becomes stronger with the nearer approach of Fall. The expected depression during August which was looked for with the marketing of this year's collections by country dealers, evidently will not materialize, as the beginning of September finds the outlook firmer.

A number of minor changes have been noted, principally downward, but the more important items appear to be showing little change in prices and are maintaining a generally steady position on spot. American saffron and Japan wax are slightly higher and very firm. Cheaper lots of white agaric are offered. Kamala is easier. Crushed soap bark figures have been shaded. Imported lovage root is softer. Prices for lobelia seed have been cut again. Saw palmetto berries have dropped off a trifle. Cheaper pulsatilla herb is noted. Canella alba bark is down.

#### Crude Drugs

**Agaric**—Cheaper lots of white agaric are offered on spot. Noted now at \$1.35 a pound spot.

**Ergot**—The situation is unchanged. Spot holdings are small and prices firmly maintained at \$1.30 a pound. Consumers are doing nothing in a large way while at the same time, sellers are unwilling to force out their goods until the true condition of the Spanish crop is revealed.

**Kamala**—Some sellers have shaded prices for spot kamala and are now offering limited supplies at \$3.75@ \$4.00 a pound.

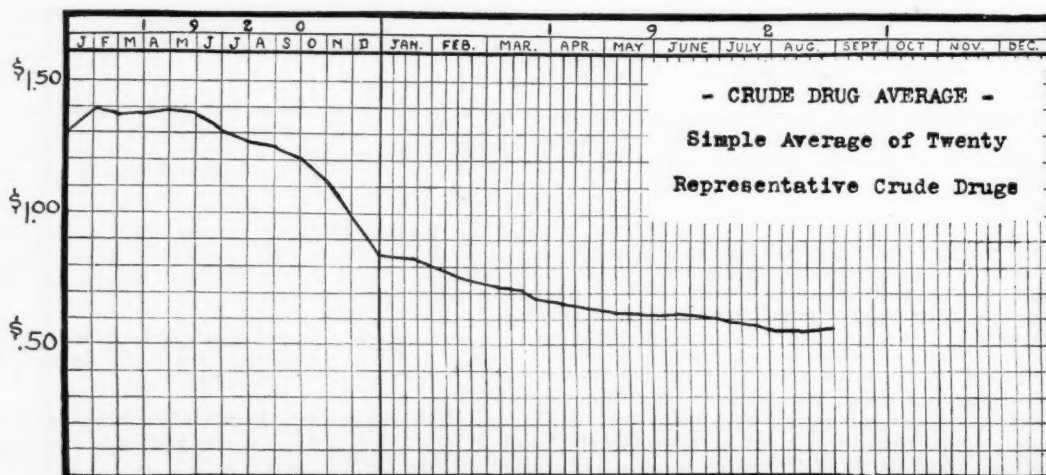
**Lupulin**—Slightly cheaper here at \$1.25 a pound.

**Lycopodium**—Still available without change on spot at \$3.25 a pound ranging up to \$3.50 as to seller.

**Moss**—Bleached Irish moss of good quality now available here at 8c a pound. Iceland moss unchanged at 10c spot.

**Nux Vomica**—Whole buttons unchanged at 11c spot

#### TREND OF CRUDE DRUG PRICES



in bags. Powdered at 16c with demand small. Consumers awaiting more definite developments in the Calcutta situation.

#### Barks

**Canella Alba**—The price has been reduced again and now stands at 65c a pound spot.

**Cascara Sagrada**—Still easy and in small demand. Spot 1920 peel is still quoted at 10c@12c a pound as to seller. Old bark up to 16c. New peel 6½c f.o.b. Coast.

**Elm**—Quiet here with little doing in a big way. Small lots of selected have changed hands at 33c in bundles. Grinding at 15c and powdered at 19c.

**Lemon Peel**—Held here at 9c a pound spot in small lots.

**Soap**—Whole bark easy at 7c spot. Crushed easier here at 9½c. Cut still named at 10c a pound.

#### Berries

Saw Palmetto Berries slightly cheaper at 13c spot. Poke berries offered at 18c. Sloe berries in small demand at 14c. Cubebs unchanged and steady at 90c for ordinary and \$1.00 for stemless and powdered.

#### Flowers

**Chamomile**—Hungarian in limited demand at 18c@20c a pound as to quality and quantity. Off grade cheaper. Romans at 20c@22c.

**Insect**—Demand for pure powder continues to ease off. Price unchanged at 36c@40c for barrels as to seller.

**Linden**—Flowers without leaves easy but still held at last week's figure of 24c spot. With leaves at 13c.

**Saffron**—American saffron continues very firm and scarce. Spot lots are held slightly higher here at \$1.10. Spanish unchanged at \$13.00@13.25 in one pound tins.

#### Gums

Ammoniac tears are cheaper here at \$1.60 a pound. Euphorbium whole off to 35c with powdered at 55c spot. Catechu down to 10c. Guaiac from 30c up to 40c as to quality. Curacao aloes lower at 7c in cases. Whole Soc aloes easy at 48c.

#### Leaves and Herbs

**Boneset**—Leaves and tops are cheaper here at 9c a pound.

**Buchu**—Has quieted down. Prices are firmly maintained at 85c inside for spot bales. Less from 87c up. Stemmy goods might shade these figures.

**Euphorbia Pilulifera**—Cheaper in some quarters at 11c a pound ranging up to 12½c as named by others.

**Henna**—Easy and under pressure. Offered still at 19c but 18c reports possible.

**Princes Pine**—Reported slightly easier here at 16c a pound. Demand restricted.

**Pulsatilla**—Some holders have cut prices for the herb to 60c a pound on spot.

#### Roots

**Arrowroot**—St. Vincent's easy and in small demand at 4c a pound for whole spot goods.

**Bamboo Brier**—New lots of bamboo brier root offered cheaper here at 7c a pound.

**Blood**—Still selling at 14c when there is any demand. Weak and subject to keen competition.

**Doggrass**—U.S.P. doggrass whole offered here at 10c a pound spot. Cut imported material at 12c@14c a pound.

**Hellebore**—New supplies of black imported hellebore are available now on the spot at 35c a pound. White whole at 15c with powdered unchanged at 16c.

**Ipecac**—Still a weak item at \$1.35 for whole and \$1.65 for powder. Demand at a standstill.

**Lady Slipper**—Slightly easier at 85c a pound on spot.

**Lovage**—Larger imports offered more freely at lower prices. Spot at 45c@50c a pound.

**Senega**—Scarce and higher here at 75c. Country sitting tight. No export demand.

#### Seeds

**Lobelia**—Another cut has brought the price of spot lobelia seed down to 75c a pound.

#### Wax

**Japan**—Very scarce and firm on spot. Held higher here at 25c in cases for standard brands.

### DRUGS EASIER IN MARSEILLES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, Aug. 27.—The market for crude drugs is quiet and soft. Prices per 100 kilos are as follows:

	Francs		Francs
Ceylon cinnamon ....	450	Saffron .....	32,500
Chinese cinnamon ...	175	Zanzibar cloves ....	600
Moroccan cumin ..	165	St. Marie cloves ...	725
Rose flowers .....	550	Henna in leaves ...	345
Essence of anise ...	1,250	Manna, in tears ....	2,000
Sumatran benzoin ..	600	Bayonne resin, white	75
Foenugreek seed ..	45	Bayonne resin, yel..	65
Fennel .....	175	Agar agar .....	1,500
Coriander seed .....	75	Aloes .....	325
Opium .....	13,000	Star anise .....	300
Pimento .....	125	Spanish anise .....	325
		Cardamom .....	1,350

### TO GROW CHAULMOOGRA IN U. S.

Experiments with the growing of the chaulmoogra tree at the United States plant introduction garden near Chico, Calif., are being conducted with a view of determining the expediency of producing oil chaulmoogra from American grown trees instead of depending on India for this valuable medicinal product. The oil is used extensively in the treatment of leprosy in which very satisfactory results have been obtained.

The Java Government Cinchona Undertaking harvested 333,268½ kilos of dried bark during the first quarter of 1921. The net profit realized during 1920 amounted to 1,130,051.22fl., compared with 910,349.54fl. in 1919; the increased profit is attributable to the ruling high unit price for bark. During the year 1920 British India imported 133,651 lbs., of quinine sulfate, of which 81,951 lbs. were imported on private account and 51,700 lbs. by the Government of India. Of the total amount imported, 45,305 lbs. were obtained from Great Britain, while Java supplied 26,282 lbs. to private individuals and firms and 51,700 lbs. to the Indian Government—altogether 77,982 lbs.

Crude gum, known as cauchillo and as sande, imported by Pablo Calvet & Co., was held dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The customs appraisers returned the merchandise as crude chicle and duty was assessed at the rate of 15 cents per pound under Paragraph 36. Judge Sullivan finds that duty should have been taxed at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 385 as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article.

Gilpin, Langdon & Co., drug millers and spice grinders, Baltimore, have increased their capital stock to \$400,000. The present head of the company is of the third generation, the business having been founded by the late Bernard Gilpin, who was succeeded by his son, Commodore H. B. Gilpin, and who in turn gave place to his son, Donald N. Gilpin.

## The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 487-488

### RESTRICTED TRADING IN ESSENTIAL OILS

Trade Closes Over Holiday—Spot Bergamot Slightly Higher—Orange Firmer in Sicily—Citronella Easier On Larger Stocks—Sandalwood Off

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Bergamot, 10c lb.

Declined

Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 1c lb. Oil Sandalwood, U.S.P., 10c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot .....	\$5.35	\$5.25	\$5.00	\$6.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.32	.33	.35	.62½
Oil Cloves .....	1.75	1.75	1.40	2.40
Oil Lemon .....	.75	.75	.70	1.25
Oil Peppermint, Natural .....	1.85	1.85	2.15	6.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I. ....	6.50	6.50	6.75	11.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.53	.53	.58	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00
Coumarin .....	4.50	4.50	4.75	6.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.35	.35	.35	.80
Vanillin .....	.50	.50	.50	.90
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>3.92</b>

The period since the last report has been an unusually quiet one, induced primarily by the three day shut-down over Labor Day. Changes have been few and not by any means, sharp. The market generally has developed and retained a much steadier position in spite of the cessation of demand over the holiday. Reports on the gross business, both in volume of goods and in dollars and cents, for August, are unusually gratifying to the trade owing to the material improvement which was shown over both June and July. September should see a continued improvement in view of the fact that consumers have been showing a steady expansion of late in taking on raw materials. Essential oil houses are decidedly more optimistic in their view of fall business, believing that current levels of prices generally present the strongest argument that deflation is about completed.

A higher position of orange oil in Sicily has not altered the position of this market. Spot bergamot is slightly higher. Demand for peppermint oil is better although the price remains unchanged. Cheaper supplies of U. S.P. sandalwood are available. Spearmint continues weak and subject to competition. Limes expressed is still under pressure with demand limited. New shipments of Ceylon citronella are offered slightly lower.

#### Essential Oils

**Oil Anise**—Holds on spot at 45c up to 55c a pound for technical as to seller and quality. U.S.P. goods at 60c @70c a pound.

**Oil Bergamot**—Most spot holders are quoting inside at \$5.95 a pound for coppers. However, supplies are still available at \$5.35 on firm business. Holdings in this market are small but demand continues light in proportion. Supplies in primary markets restricted and firmly held.

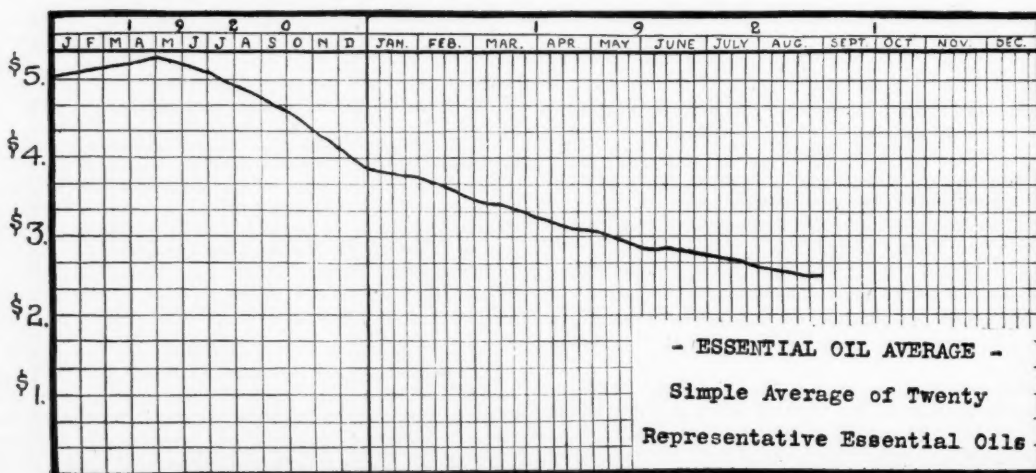
**Oil Camphor**—Reported somewhat firmer in some quarters with spot stocks reduced. Demand however shows little activity. Still held here at 25c a pound spot for white Jap oil.

**Oil Cassia**—Actual supplies of technical oil on the spot have become small owing to difficulties in importing some of the goods which have come forward. Good quality technical oil is inside at 85c spot in cases. Lead free is held at \$1.00 while U.S.P. is best at \$1.25 ranging up to \$1.40 a pound as to seller and quantity.

**Oil Citronella**—New supplies of Ceylon citronella have induced somewhat keener competition in this market with consequent easier prices. Drums are now openly quoted at 32c a pound and intimations indicate that a good order might bring out a figure as low as 30c spot. Cans at 33c@35c. Java oil at 62c@65c and easy thereat.

**Oil Cloves**—The position of the oil continues to become stronger, if anything. Actual spot prices this week are unchanged in most quarters, although one or two houses will do nothing less than \$1.80 inside for cans.

#### TREND OF ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES





The market still stands at \$1.75 bottom. The spice remains very firm and unchanged at 23½c for Zanzibars on spot in bales.

**Oil Cumin**—In practically no demand at \$5.00 a pound spot. The seed is very scarce and tending upward on spot.

**Oil Coriander**—The oil continues easy and under pressure in spite of the fact that this market is bare of coriander seed and prices are rising. Oil held unchanged at \$11.00 a pound.

**Oil Eucalyptus**—Discounting the expected fall demand for eucalyptus, prices are firm on spot. U.S.P. Australian at 50c in cases. Large lots are still changing hands all the way down to 45c according to reports.

**Oil Juniper Berries**—Quiet and in little demand outside of a small jobbing request. Easy here at \$2.00@ \$2.20 for U.S.P. goods.

**Oil Lemon**—Plentiful supplies on the spot are meeting with a small demand only. The demand is steady but large orders are not being received as the main consuming season draws to a close. Spot goods at 75c generally while some brands are quoted all the way up to 90c.

**Oil Limes**—Expressed oil of limes still under pressure of keen competition and larger supplies. Quoted openly at \$3.25 a pound which figure might be shaded on a fair sized firm order. The latter, however, are very scarce just now.

**Oil Orange**—A sharp advance in orange oil prices has been reported from Sicily. However, the spot market while it retains firmness, has not reflected the higher prices from primary markets. While most holders here are inside at \$3.00 a pound for standard goods, it is still possible to buy Sicilian oil at \$2.85. West Indian is unchanged at \$2.80@ \$3.00. Bitter is firmer at \$2.25. As the summer draws to a close, demand here has slackened materially.

**Oil Peppermint**—Although the demand for both spot goods and for shipment material from the country, has displayed an improvement during the past week or two, prices are still easy and show no sign of moving up. This position leads dealers here to believe that stocks in the middle west are large and that holders there will be glad to move their goods at current levels. Estimates place holdings in oil peppermint close to a half million pounds, combining this year's crop and the 1920 carry-over. Spot natural in cases at \$1.85@ \$1.90. U.S.P. at \$2.15@ \$2.25.

**Oil Sandalwood**—Cheaper lots of U.S.P. sandalwood oil are available here. American distilled at \$6.50 a pound. Demand shows somewhat of an improvement although still far from large.

**Oil Sassafras**—Unchanged on spot at \$1.10 up to \$1.40 a pound as to quality and quantity.

**Oil Spearmint**—Easy and in very small demand at the recent cut to \$3.50 a pound for spot new crop oil.

#### Aromatic Chemicals

**Coumarin**—Domestic makers adhere to \$4.50 a pound. Lots of resale and imported goods still offered freely on spot at \$4.30 a pound. Demand steady.

**Methyl Salicylate**—Makers unchanged at 35c for cans. Resale goods are slightly easier at 32c with demand routine only.

**Musk**—Ambrette still very weak and in small demand at \$21.00@ \$25.00 a pound. Competition very keen here with large imports being forced on the market.

**Vanillin**—Makers adhere to 50c and report a good demand. Imported material in limited lots at 49c an ounce.

#### MORANA BRINGS SUIT FOR LICENSE

Alleging that the licensing system is enabling certain powerful and influential American manufacturers to control the price of domestic chemicals, Morana Incorporated, of 118 East 27th Street, New York City, has petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus against Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, commanding him to issue to the petitioner a license to import one thousand pounds of vanillin. This is the first action brought in the courts wherein it has been alleged that through the operation of the licensing system, prohibiting the importation of certain coal tar chemicals, American manufacturers have been assisted in raising their prices to an unfair level.

Morana, Inc., claims that the cost of manufacturing vanillin in the United States, including selling expense, under present labor conditions should not exceed \$4.25 per pound, and should be sold to American manufacturers, allowing them a reasonable profit, at not to exceed 38c per ounce. The present market price is 50c per ounce and Morana, Inc., claims that they are able to purchase vanillin in Europe at a cost, including duty, of less than 41c per ounce, but are prevented from so doing by the action of the Treasury Department in refusing to issue a license.

It is claimed by Morana, Inc., that evidence in their possession shows conclusively that a combination among certain American and foreign manufacturers of vanillin now exists to keep the price of this commodity at an unfair level. It is also claimed that under the present law and the proposed new embargo act the issuing of import licenses and the private and confidential information appearing on the applications for said licenses, is, and would be, entirely under the control of certain powerful and influential American manufacturers, who, as Morana Incorporated hopes to prove, have not hesitated to use their influence and power to prevent the importation of any of this product.

#### Essential Oil Notes

L. J. Zollinger, of Richard Hudnut's perfume laboratory staff, is now located at the New York laboratory, having recently been transferred from St. Louis.

George Uhe, formerly of Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., New York, has opened an office at 102 Fulton Street, New York, to engage in the essential oil business on his own account.

E. W. Bertram, formerly sales manager of Lazell, Newburgh, N. Y., and the United Perfume Co., Boston, recently accepted a similar position with J. Eavenson & Sons, soap manufacturers, of Camden, N. J.

The Spanish American Cork Products Co., Westport, Md., recently organized with a capital of \$500,000, is to build a plant at Westportman, for the manufacture of cork products. Walter W. Harrison, and Philip S. Ball, Westport, head the company.

Canada's import of perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations during May were: From Britain, \$7,879; from United States, \$38,695; from other countries, \$58,056; total \$104,630; as against imports from Britain, \$7,068; from United States, \$44,089; from other countries \$32,052; total \$83,209 for May, 1920.

Consular advices from Palermo state that notwithstanding that the Camera Agrumaria had a large stock of citrate of lime on hand it continued its purchases during the 1920-1921 season, enabling the lemon growers of Sicily during the early months of this year to convert their lemons, for which there was practically no market, into citrate of lime.

## The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 489

### BERGAMOT AND LEMON OILS HIGHER

**Firmer Prices Announced for Cumin Seed, Guaiacol Carbonate, Hexamine, Menthol, and Senega Root—Lower Quotations for Silver Nitrate and Turpentine—Ipecac, Star Anise Oil and Pepper Easier**

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 7.—Crude drugs and fine chemicals are fairly active. The Drug Auctions will be held on Thursday of this week. Prices are higher for bergamot, cloves and lemon oil.

Firmer prices are announced on cumin seed, guaiacol carbonate, hexamine, menthol and senega root. The market is easier for ipecac, lemongrass oil, pepper and star anise oil.

Lower quotations are given on silver nitrate and turpentine.

London, Aug. 27 (By Mail).—During the past week several of our markets have shown more liveliness than for some time and a more hopeful tone is general here. Agar agar has been selling freely at the higher price of 3s per lb. for No. 1 Kobe strips on spot. Balsam tolu is quiet and easier at from 1s 7d to 1s 8d per lb. Caffeine is lower, being quoted at 18s 6d to 19s 6d per lb., according to quantity. Chloroform has been reduced by makers, who now quote 3s 3d per lb. for 50-lb. quantities, 3s 2d for 2 cwt., 3s 1d for 5 cwt., and 3s for 10 cwt. Cloves are easier, at 1s 3d per lb. for Zanzibar on spot. Cocoa butter is firmer, at 2s 1d per lb. ex works, for ton lots of prime English.

Linseed oil, after some fluctuations, closed lower, at 37s per cwt., naked, in London.

Menthol is scarce and higher, and is quoted at 23s 6d per lb. for Kobayashi and or Suzuki.

Mercurials are 2d per lb. lower, the makers now quoting for 1 cwt. lots as follows: Ammoniat B. P. 5s 3d per lb., bichlorid, 4s 5d, chlorid 4s 10d, Oxid, Rub. Cryst., 5s 8d, Levig. 5s 2d, Oxid. Flav. 5s per lb. Shellac is firmer and steady at 290s per cwt. for fair T.N. Orange quality. Star anise oil is higher at 2s 4d per lb. on spot for "Red Ship" brand. Turmeric is in more demand at 25s 6d per cwt. for sound Madras finger.

Turpentine—The tendency is again lower, market for American closing here at 63s 6d per cwt.

Vermilion is reduced 3d per lb. by makers, and is now quoted at 4s 1d to 4s 4d, according to quantity.

### WARNED AGAINST SHORT WEIGHT

American exporters have been notified by merchants in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, that commodities have been shipped which were short in weight, and attention is drawn to the Trade and Customs Orders of the Commonwealth of Australia which contain this paragraph: The American gallon is a foreign measure, and is to be dealt with in the same way as any other foreign measure, notwithstanding that, in denoting such measure, the English language is used. The equivalent of 10 American gallons is 8.334 imperial gallons. For practical purposes it will be sufficient if one-sixth be deducted from the number of American gallons and the result taken as the quantity (imperial gallons) for duty. American quarts and pints should be treated proportionately.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.740
France (franc)	.193	.079
Italy (lira)	.193	.046
Germany (mark)	.238	.012
Japan (yen)	.499	.485
Spain (peseta)	.193	.131
Holland (guilder)	.402	.319
Belgium (franc)	.198	.077
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.172
Norway (crown)	.268	.136
Sweden (crown)	.268	.218
Denmark (crown)	.268	.179
Argentina (peso)	.424	.304
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.124
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.515
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.720
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.760
Russia—(100 rubles)	.5150	.175

### CHEMICAL WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Northwich, England, Aug. 27.—Threats of a general strike in the chemical trade are being made, since the employers posted notices of a reduction of 2d per hour. The workmen say they will go out if the reduction is enforced. Brunner Mond at once issued a counterblast and the chemical workers have only one course open. Unless they give assurances of their intention to accept the reduction the works will be closed. The great alkali firm is suffering from the general depression. All chemical manufacturers in fact are working at a loss. In view of the small demand from the chemical consuming trades stocks are sufficient to withstand a protracted cessation of work.

Roscoe Brunner, chairman of Brunner, Mond, has already put before his workmen the plain facts of the case. He has told them that only by producing more at a cheaper cost can trade recover. The chief way in which the costs of production can fall is by a reduction in labor costs. It was vital that coal should be below £1 per ton. Wage-earners in industries using coal will suffer till the price falls. Chemical profits and dividends disappear if the output is reduced to a low figure, and during the coal dispute no profit was made.

### BRITISH COAL-TAR PRODUCTS FIRMER

London, Aug. 27.—The market for coal-tar products continues to show a slight improvement in the amount of business being done and prices are generally well maintained. Aniline oil, 1s 2½d per lb. drums extra. Remains fairly steady with limited activity on the market. Benzene, pure, 2s 6d per gallon; 90°, 2s 5d in drums. Values are steady with limited business being done.

Toluene, pure, 2s 9d per gallon; commercial, 2s 7d in drums. Values are quoted unchanged with the market still quiet. Naphthalene, crude, £5 to £9; flakes, £23; crystals, £22; powder, £22; balls, £28; candles, £40; tablets, £40 per ton.

Canada imported fertilizers during June to the value of \$35,700 all from the United States, as compared with imports of \$348,506 of which \$334,789 was from the United States in June, 1920. The total imports for the three months ending June were \$620,473, of which \$495,142 was from the United States, as compared with \$1,170,762 total imports and \$1,073,451 American imports during the corresponding months of 1920.

**BRITISH HEAVY CHEMICALS DULL**

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, Aug. 27.—Practically without exception the call for supplies of products in the "heavy" market is still decidedly slack—in some cases there is no enquiry at all. Potash and soda products, which have experienced considerable falls in value recently are only enquired for in strictly limited lots occasionally. Hypo soda pea cryst. is again lower with a poor demand. Copper sulfate shows signs of a little activity, there being some enquiry with home makers continuing to quote at £30 to £32 per ton for home and export trade. Lithopone continues to be called for and prices are being well maintained; 30% continental red remains firm at £26 to £27 per ton. Light resisting at £33 and Green Seal at £35 per ton casks free. Potash, caustic, remains at £31 from home makers; this figure also quoted for spot lots. Forward supplies from continent are at lower figures. Potassium carbonate (90-92%) values are unchanged at £26 per ton. Second hand offers about £27.

Potassium permanganate, commercial quality, imported material selling fairly freely just under the shilling. British makers slightly higher.

Bicarbonate of soda has fallen off in demand and supplies are now fairly plentiful. Some spot lots quoted down to £11 per ton. Chlorate of soda has been slightly reduced by makers to 3½d per lb. but the market is still rather inactive. Caustic soda continues to be quoted by makers at 70-72% at £24 10s per ton and 76-77% at £26 15s for home trade only. American material is also offered at about the same figures c.i.f. U. K. and Continent. Spot lots of 70-72% now down to £22 per ton in drums f.o.b. and 76-77% to £24 to £24 10s per ton f.o.b. There is practically no enquiry on the market. Nitrite of soda continues dull at £40 per ton for 100% material.

**Foreign Trade Opportunities**

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

35271—A mercantile firm in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of copper sulfate, lubricating oils, and mineral oils. References.

35304—A mercantile company in England desires to purchase benzol in tank-steamer shipments. Coke-oven spirit is preferred, as it is important that it contain no paraffin. Quotations should be given c.i.f. English ports. Payment to be made against documents. References.

35346—The general manager of a banking firm in Austria desires to be placed in touch with manufacturers or producers of the following goods, which may be sold in the quantities noted within the next three months: Savanna rosin, 1,000 tons; turpentine, 500 tons; corn oil, 500 tons; cottonseed oil, 500 tons; first-class cylinder and machine oil, 2,000 tons; fish oil for soap making, leather manufacture, and lighting purposes, 1,000 tons; corn syrup, 700 tons; cornstarch, 300 tons; and flour, wheat, and corn in large quantities.

35359—An importing firm in Germany wants to get in touch with oil mills and exporters for the purchase of cottonseed oil cake and meal and other oil cakes, also rice and rice bran. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Hamburg. Reference.

35369—A firm of engineers in Colombia desires to be placed in correspondence with manufacturers of machinery for making cellulose and paper, and machinery for making chemicals, such as caustic soda, as well as cyanide of sodium. No reference given.

Large deposits of sulfate of magnesia and sulfate of aluminum are available in Chile, according to the American consul at Arica. An analysis of the sulfate of magnesia by a laboratory in Iquique showed that it contained 54.5 per cent pure sulfate of magnesia and 45.5 per cent water, while the sulfate of aluminum was found to contain 51.5 per cent pure sulfate of aluminum and 48.5 per cent water.

**The Editor's Correspondence****Unsteady Exchange**

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

In regard to the article headed "Unsteady Exchange Hurts Foreign Trade of United States," published in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS on July 27, page 155, I am glad you see where the cardinal point lies. It is not the low exchange which hurts your trade, but it is the unsteadiness of the exchange. It does not matter for you, if the Portuguese sells in reis or in milreis, the Englishman in pounds or in shillings, the Frenchman in francs of some centuries ago, when the franc had a value of at least \$4, or in francs of the value of six or seven cents to the dollar as at the present time. What trade needs is that the value be steady.

Every day these values are changing, and no equilibrium in the world's trade can be fixed. In these days often you are told, that the countries with high valued valuta are hurt in their trade by the countries with low valued valuta, and, if there is unemployment in your country, people tell you that the low value of the franc or the mark is the cause of it. But if this were true, you would find people in Germany and France everywhere busy; they are not, however. There is a lot of unemployment in Germany, there is still more unemployment in Tscheco-Slovakia, where the crown is lower than the mark; there is unemployment in Sweden; in Holland and in England, and all over the world.

It is necessary that through all the civilized world the exchange be fixed again and the exchange rates stabilized, and not at the old rate, but at a new rate, that can be stabilized at this moment. When people see this clear, the medicament against the world's ruin will be near.

G. C. A. van Dorp.

Katawijk Aan Zee, Aug. 17, 1921.

**HUNGARY HAS 182 CHEMICAL PLANTS**

By the partition of Hungary the chemical industries were reduced to 118 separate factories, but since the war several new plants have been started making 182 in all at the present time. In the twenty works devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals, seventy-five trained chemists are at present engaged, and substantial progress has been made, particularly in the manufacture of condensation products of phenol and formaldehyde and of photographic chemicals. The various establishments are classed as follows:

	Works	Laborers	Chemists
Boot polish factories, etc. . . . .	23	808	17
Cement industry . . . . .	4	1,045	4
Chemical industry . . . . .	12	2,071	32
Gas factories . . . . .	4	1,424	7
India rubber works . . . . .	3	1,107	5
Mineral oil refineries . . . . .	5	317	14
Perfumery factories . . . . .	18	643	19
Pharmaceutical works . . . . .	20	847	75
Soap and candle works . . . . .	30	615	10
Spirit distilleries . . . . .	7	956	14
Vegetable oil mills . . . . .	9	1,048	10

In the period between September 1 and December 31, 1920, a total of 2,900 applications for licenses to import and to export chemical products was dealt with. Of these 2,154 were granted, of which 1,180 were licenses to import chemicals to the aggregate value of 215,000,000 crowns. Exports licenses to the number of 974 were granted, representing goods to the value of 320,000,000 crowns.



# Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

## EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H <sub>2</sub> O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

## Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.60
Benzoic, U.S.P.	lb.	.75
Boric cryst., bbls.	lb.	.124
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.124
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.	lb.	.90
Camphoric	lb.	4.27
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.10
1-lb. bottle	lb.	.27
5-lb. bottle	lb.	.28
50 to 110-lb. tins.	lb.	.19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.36
Crude, 25 p.c.	gal.	.30
Chromic, 98 p.c.	lb.	.45
Chrysophanic	lb.	1.70
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.47
Powdered	lb.	.48
Imported, kegs	lb.	.48
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes		
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.18
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.	lb.	.80
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.65
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure.	lb.	.40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys.	lb.	.07
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	.20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.65
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	.55
U.S.P., IX	lb.	.65
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	3.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates		
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.22
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.12
Pyrogallol, resublimated	lb.	1.75
Crystals, bottles	lb.	1.35
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.10
Sulfuric, C.P.	lb.	.07
Sulfurous (6-7 p.c.)	lb.	.08
Tannic, U.S.P.	lb.	.75
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.35
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.35
Imported U.S.P., Cryst.	lb.	.27
Powdered	lb.	.28

## Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	lb.	.29	.33
Acetone, C. P.	lb.	.124	.134
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.35	1.65
Adeps Lanae. See Lanolin			
Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.—	.65
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	.—	4.70
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.		.—	4.75
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal.	.—	4.65
For Export, U.S.P.	gal.	.45	.47
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.70	.74
97 p.c.	gal.	.72	.75
Pure	gal.	1.00	1.20
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	.65	.67
Denatured Complete	gal.	.35	.37
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.93	.95
Amidopyrine	lb.	4.75	5.25
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.37	.40
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.95	1.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.65	.70
Bromide, gran., bulk.	lb.	.—	.33
Imported	lb.	.—	.21
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs.	lb.	.13	.14
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	.20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.35	1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	lb.	1.00	3.00
Iodide	lb.	.—	4.30
Nitrate, C. P.	lb.	.—	.40
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.45	.55
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.40	.42
Monobasic	lb.	.18	.20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	.65
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)			
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.		2.15	2.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.—	.12
Needle Powder	lb.	.044	.05
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	2.20	2.25
Apomorphine Hydrochlor.	½ oz.	.—	12.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide	oz.	9.00	10.00
Argols, red	lb.	.07	.08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals			
White, See Heavy Chemicals			
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	.—	5.50
Aspirin	lb.	.60	.62
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	oz.	9.00	12.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	oz.	6.00	6.20
Barbital	oz.	.—	.95
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.—	.25
Dioxide	lb.	.20	.24
Iodide	lb.	.—	5.38
Nitrate	lb.	.08	.16
Bay Rum			
Denatured Salicy. Acid	gal.	3.30	3.75
Denatured, quinine	gal.	3.60	3.75
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	2.65	2.75
Berberine Hdehl.	lb.	.—	22.50
Acid Sulfate	lb.	.—	25.00
Neutral sulfate	lb.	.—	27.00
Bismuth Metallic	lb.	1.55	1.70
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.—	5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.—	2.10
Oxychloride	lb.	.—	2.30
Salicylate	lb.	.—	1.45
Subbenzoate	lb.	.—	2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.—	2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	lb.	.—	2.65
Subgallate	lb.	.—	2.10
Subiodide	lb.	.—	3.85
Subnitrate	lb.	.—	2.00
Second Hands	lb.	1.80	1.85
Subsalicylate	lb.	.—	2.00
Tannate	lb.	.—	2.00
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.054	.064
U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.06	.064
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.			
Bromine, purified	lb.	.—	25
Bromoform	lb.	.—	1.75
Brucine Sulfate	oz.	.40	.45
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	.95	1.05
Iodide	lb.	.—	4.00
Metal sticks	lb.	.—	1.00
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	lb.	5.00	5.25
Imported	lb.	4.60	4.75
Hydrochloride	lb.	.—	8.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	.—	5.90
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.20	4.30
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.75	1.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	.—	.65
Iodide	lb.	.—	8.95
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.14	.15
Monobasic	lb.	.30	.35
Sulfocarbonate	lb.	.48	.50

## CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

**Fine Chemicals**—medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

**Heavy Chemicals**—industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

**Coal-Tar Products**—crudes and intermediates.

**Oils**—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

**Crude Drugs**—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

**Essential Oils**—include the oleoresins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	lb.	.—	.75
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	.—	.78
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	.—	.824
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	.—	.84
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	.—	.72
Chinese, crude	lb.	.38	.42
Refined	lb.	.—	.70
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	1.60	1.75
Caramel	gal.	.60	.70
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	.—	4.75
Casein, Edible	lb.	.35	.40
Technical	lb.	.14	.15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	.11	.12
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.45	.48
Chalk, Precip., light	lb.	.034	.04
Heavy	lb.	.—	.034
Drop	lb.	.—	.03
Charcoal, Powd.	lb.	.04	.06
Willow, Powd.	lb.	.06	.07
Bone Black, Powd.	lb.	.—	.04
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crys.			
tals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	lb.	.—	.76
Chloroform, U.S.P.	lb.	.—	.43
Second Hands	lb.	.35	.38
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	oz.	.—	.93
Sulfate	oz.	.52	.60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	.—	.54
Sulfate	oz.	.—	.30
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	oz.	.—	6.50
Gran., Powd.	oz.	.—	6.75
Imported	oz.	.—	6.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.—	.25
Fingers, cases	lb.	.384	.35
Cocaine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	oz.	.—	6.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	.—	4.90
Hydrochloride	oz.	.—	5.50
Nitrate	oz.	.—	5.50
Phosphate	oz.	.—	4.55
Salicylate	oz.	.—	4.55
Sulfate	oz.	.—	4.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd	bbl.	15.00	16.00
Norwegian	bbl.	15.00	18.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.25	.28
Corn Syrup	100 lbs.	2.29	2.59
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury			
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Cream Tartar, U.S.P.	lb.	.—	.33
Imported, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.26
Cresote, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.45
Carbonate	lb.	1.60	2.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.14	.15
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.			
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	.—	2.20
Emetine Alk., 15 gr. vials	oz.	.—	1.10
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz.	.—	16.00
15 gr. vials	oz.	.—	.75
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate			
Ergotin, Bonjean	lb.	.—	10.00
Eserine Sulfate	oz.	14.75	15.00



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Potassium Iodide  
Quinine and its Salts  
Silver Nucleinate  
Silver Proteinate  
Sodium Benzoate  
Thymol Iodide  
Strychnine and its  
Salts

## Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.....lb.	—	—	.16	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	.99	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.56
Washed, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.33	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.84	50 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.72
Nitrous, conc.....lb.	—	—	.97	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.84	Citrine Ointment.....lb.	—	—	.48
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.40	Cacodylate.....lb.	8.00	—	9.00	Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	—	.87
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.19	Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb.	—	.12	.13	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.....lb.	—	—	.32
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	—	—	1.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.55	—	1.60	Powdered Granular.....lb.	—	—	.66
Chloride.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Iodide.....lb.	—	—	3.50	Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	.13	—	.14	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—	.30	Red.....lb.	—	—	3.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals				Oxalate, scales.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Yellow.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Formaldehyde.....lb.	.12	—	.14	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	.91
Second Hands.....lb.	.11½	—	.12	and Potassium.....lb.	.47	—	.57	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.01
Gelatin, silver.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	.40	—	.50	White Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	1.06
Gold Label.....lb.	—	—	1.30	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.89	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.11
Glycerin.....lb.	—	—		Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.94	With chalk.....lb.	—	—	.56
C. P. drums, bbls., extra.....lb.	.14	—	.15	Metallic, Reduced.....lb.	—	—	.80	Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.78
Cans.....lb.	.16	—	.17	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Dynamite, drums loose.....lb.	.12½	—	.13	Anhydrous, cans.....lb.	.16	—	.17	Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	5.00	—	5.23
Saponification, loose.....lb.	.08	—	.09	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	2.50	Milk, powdered.....lb.	.13	—	.16
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	.07½	—	.08	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	.28	—	.26	Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	.85	—	1.25
Guaiaacil, liquid.....lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.46	Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Carbonate.....lb.	.375	—	4.00	Sticks.....lb.	—	—	.50	Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	—	3.00	Comp. Powder.....lb.	.14	—	.15	Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	4.90
Imported.....gross	5.70	—	5.90	Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	—	4.90
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Citrate.....lb.	—	—	1.60	Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	—	—	3.40
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	—	—	7.60
Hydrochloride.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Technical, bbls.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	—	—	3.95
Sulfate.....oz.	11.00	—	14.00	Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	5.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 19 gr. lots				Glycerophosphate.....lb.	—	—	3.00	Granular.....lb.	—	—	6.75
4-oz. bottles.....gross	8.75	—	9.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	6.75
8-oz. bottles.....gross	13.25	—	13.50	Oxide.....lb.	—	—	.53	Oxgall, pure, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—	1.53
16-oz. bottles.....gross	21.75	—	22.00	Peroxide, cans.....lb.	—	—	2.15	Pancreatin.....lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb.	—	—	1.50	Salicylate.....lb.	—	—	.50	Papain.....lb.	—	—	3.00
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz.	18.00	—	19.00	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	1.10	—	2.10	Paraformaldehyde.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz.	21.00	—	25.00	U.S.P. 100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	2.50
Sulfate.....oz.	21.00	—	25.00	Malt Syrup kegs.....lb.	—	—	.10	Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	—	—	.04½
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.				Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	3.00	—	3.10	Cream White.....lb.	—	—	.06
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	—	—	3.50	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Lily White.....lb.	—	—	.11
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	3.60	—	3.75	Iodide.....lb.	—	—	5.65	Snow White.....lb.	—	—	.12
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	—	4.75	Sulfate, Crystals.....lb.	—	—	.30	Phenolphthalein.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Crystals.....lb.	—	—	5.75	Menthol, Crystals.....lb.	4.30	—	4.40	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	.26	—	.35
				Mercury, flasks 75 lb.....ea.	41.00	—	43.00	Pilocarpine, hydrochloride.....oz.	6.00	—	6.75
				Bisulfate.....lb.	—	—	.39	Piperazine Hydrate.....oz.	—	—	1.25
				Blue Mass.....lb.	—	—	.56				
				Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.58				

## FOOD COLORS

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Phenol, U.S.P. Acetate of Lime

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Formaldehyde

Bariums

Sodiums

Potash Compounds

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Havana  
Calcutta

## Fine Chemicals

Podophyllin .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.35	Quinine Dicarboxate .....	oz.	—	4.00	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.	lb.	—	—	.60	
Potassium acetate .....	lb.	—	—	.40	Ethyl Carbonate .....	oz.	1.25	—	VIII	lb.	—	—	.30	
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.12	—	.13	Hydrochloride .....	oz.	—	.96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.	lb.	—	—	.73	
Bisulfate .....	lb.	—	—	.40	Japanese .....	oz.	.85	—	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	lb.	—	—	1.95	
Bromide Crystals, bulk....	lb.	—	—	.23	Hypophosphite .....	oz.	—	1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals..	lb.	—	—	.13	
Granulated .....	lb.	—	—	.23	Phosphate .....	oz.	—	.96	Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	—	.75	
Imported, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.15	—	.18	Salicylate .....	oz.	—	.96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.75	—	.77	
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins.oz.	—	—	.96	Iodide, bulk .....	lb.	—	—	3.30	
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	—	—	—	.45	Sulfate, tins .....	—	—	.71	Nitrate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.07	
U.S.P. purified .....	lb.	—	—	.30	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Oxalate, Neutral .....	lb.	.55	—	.65	
Chlorate, Imp., Powd.....	lb.	.07	—	.10	Technical. See Intermediates	—	—	—	Peroxide .....	lb.	—	—	.38	
Chromate, cryst. yellow,	—	—	—	—	Rochelle Salt, crystals.....lb.	—	—	.25	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....	lb.	—	—	.07	
tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.....lb.	—	—	—	.42	Imported, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.20	—	Recryst. ....	lb.	—	—	.13	
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.68	—	—	.70	Rosewater, triple .....	gal.	—	1.50	Pyrophosphate .....	lb.	—	—	.14	
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.oz.	1.85	—	—	1.90	Saccharin, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	2.25	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.26	—	.30	
Guaiacol Sulfonate .....	2.75	—	—	3.50	Resale .....	lb.	2.00	—	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	—	—	—	1.75	
Hypophosphite, bulk .....	—	—	—	.85	Salicin, bulk .....	lb.	4.00	4.50	Needle Crystals .....	—	—	—	2.25	
Iodide, bulk .....	—	—	—	2.75	Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....	lb.	.60	—	Sulfocarbonate .....	lb.	.25	—	.27	
Second Hands .....	—	—	—	2.65	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.00 3/4	—	1.25 1/4	Sparteine Sulfate .....	lb.	.67	—	.70	
Lactophosphate .....	oz.	—	—	.90	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	120.00	—	126.00	Srionium Brom. Cryst., blk..lb.	—	—	—	.34	
Nitrate, see Saltpetre .....	—	—	—	.90	Powdered .....	lb.	121.50	—	127.50	Carbonate, pure .....	lb.	—	—	.38
Oxalate, Neutral .....	lb.	.50	—	.55	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.20	Iodide, bulk .....	lb.	—	—	3.25	
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.23	—	.25	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	.41 3/4	—	.42 1/4	Nitrate, Kegs .....	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/4	
Salicylate .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Nucleinate .....	oz.	.28	—	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.40	—	.42	
Sulfate, C.P. ....	lb.	.35	—	.40	Protein .....	oz.	—	.34	Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	—	—	1.70	
Tartrate .....	lb.	—	—	.65	Colloidal .....	oz.	—	1.60	Acetate .....	oz.	—	—	1.60	
Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04	—	—	.05	Soap, Castile, white pure...lb.	.18	—	.20	Hypophosphite .....	oz.	—	—	1.80	
Powdered .....	lb.	.03	—	.04	Cont'l's .....	case	—	8.00	Hydrochloride .....	oz.	—	—	1.60	
Pyridin .....	gal.	—	—	2.75	Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	—	.36	Nitrate .....	oz.	—	—	1.60	
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.oz.	—	—	—	.70	Green, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.06 3/4	—	Sulfate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	—	—	1.35	
1-oz. tins .....	—	—	—	.78	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.lb.	.12	—	.15	Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.17	—	—	.18	
Imported, Java .....	oz.	—	—	.67	Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	.52	—	.70	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	—	—	.38	
Imported, Japanese .....	oz.	—	—	.65	Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls..lb.	.02 3/4	—	.02 1/4	Sulfonethylnmethane, U.S.P..lb.	—	—	—	6.50	
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	—	—	.70	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	—	.24	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	—	5.25	
Alkaloid .....	oz.	—	—	1.05	Imported, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.18	—	Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15	—	—	2.70	
Acetate .....	oz.	—	—	1.05	Cacodylate .....	lb.	3.85	—	4.50	Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	—	—	3.15
Benzoate .....	oz.	—	—	1.05	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide	—	—	—	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.00	—	—	3.65	
Citrate .....	oz.	—	—	1.05	Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.	—	—	—	Precip., U.S.P. ....	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.21 1/4	
Dihydrochloride .....	oz.	—	—	1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.13	—	.15	Lac Sulfur .....	lb.	.09	—	.10	
Dihydrobromide .....	oz.	—	—	1.05	Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.34	—	—	.37	
					Chloride, C. P. ....	lb.	—	.07 1/2	U.S.P. ....	lb.	.39	—	.40	
									Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	—	—	—	1.40	
									Purified .....	100 lbs.	—	—	3.50	

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## Heavy Chemicals

Terpin Hydrate .....	lb.	.50	—	.53
Theobromine Alkaloid .....	lb.	6.00	—	6.40
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ....	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk .....	lb.	9.00	—	9.10
Tin bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals				
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....	—	—	—	.40
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes				
Tribromophenol .....	lb.	—	—	.90
Trional .....	oz.	—	—	.47
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.				
bbl. ....	gal.	1.30	—	1.35
Yohimbine .....	oz.	—	—	15.00
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip. lb.		—	—	.37
Chloride, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Iodide, bulk .....	lb.	—	—	3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....	—	—	—	.17
Stearate .....	lb.	—	—	.24
Sulfate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.08	—	.09

## Heavy Chemicals

## ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
56 p.c., bbls. ....	5.00	—	5.50
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	7.89	—	8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure. 100 lbs.	9.00	—	9.25
Glacial, bbls. & clys. 100 lbs.	10.00	—	10.50
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c. ....	.15	—	.16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c. ....	.38	—	.40
Pure, 40 p.c. ....	—	—	.45
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls. ....	.07	—	.07½
48 p.c. in carboys. ....	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys. ....	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys. ....	.16	—	.17
White Acid .....	.32	—	.33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c. ....	.10	—	.12½
Lactic, 22 p.c. ....	.04½	—	.05
50 per cent pure. ....	—	—	.35
Technical .....	—	—	—
80 p.c. tech. ....	—	—	.18
Mixed, Nitric .....	.09½	—	.10½
Sulfuric .....	.01	—	.01¾
Muriatic, 18 deg. clys. 100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys. ....	1.50	—	2.00
22 deg. carboys. ....	1.90	—	2.25

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free clys.				
18 deg. ....	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
20 deg. ....	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
22 deg. ....	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.				
		.05½	—	.06½
38 deg. carboys.....lb.		.06	—	.07
40 deg. carboys.....lb.		.06½	—	.07½
42 deg. carboys.....lb.		.07	—	.08
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....lb.				
		.13	—	.18
Syrupy, 65 p.c.....lb.		.20	—	.22
Pyroligneous, Tech. ....gal.				
		.12	—	.12½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots				
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton		11.00	—	16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton		18.00	—	20.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston		21.00	—	23.00
30 p.c. oleum .....		27.50	—	32.00
60 p.c. oleum.....ton		—	—	75.00
Sulfurous com. ....lb.		.12	—	.14
Tannic, Tech. ....lb.		.65	—	.80
Acetone .....	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.....lb.		—	—	.40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.lb.		.45	—	.50
Alum, ammonia, lump.....lb.				
		.03½	—	.03¾
Ground .....	lb.	.03¾	—	.04
Powdered .....	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Chrome .....	lb.	.07½	—	.10
Potash lump .....	lb.	.03¾	—	.05¼
Powdered .....	lb.	.04	—	.06
Ground .....	lb.	.04½	—	.06½
Chrome .....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Soda, Ground .....	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys.lb.				
		.04	—	.06
Anhydrous .....	lb.	.38	—	.45
Sulfate Iron free.....100 lbs.		2.50	—	3.00
Commercial .....	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.75
Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.				
		.22	—	.25
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	lb.	—	—	.31
Ammonium Bifluoride .....	lb.	.26	—	.45
Imported .....	lb.	—	—	.22
Ammonium Carbonate .....	lb.	.07	—	.09
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....lb.		.07¾	—	.08¾
20 deg. ....	lb.	.06¾	—	.08¼
18 deg. ....	lb.	.05¾	—	.07¾
16 deg. ....	lb.	.05¼	—	.07¼

Ammonium Nitrate .....	lb.	.07¼	—	.07¾
Persulfate, bulk .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	lb.	.07	—	.07¾
Imported .....	lb.	.06¾	—	.07
Granulated, white .....	lb.	.07	—	.07¾
Imported .....	lb.	.05¾	—	.06
Lump .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	2.40	—	—	2.50
Dom., Bulk, wks. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	1.90
Antimony chloride, liq. ....	lb.	.15	—	.17
Anhydrous .....	lb.	.50	—	.55
Oxide .....	lb.	.07	—	.07¾
Sulfide, Crimson .....	lb.	—	—	.66
Golden No. 1 .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Vermillion .....	lb.	—	—	.55
Arsenic white .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07¼
Red .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Barium, chloride .....	ton	—	—	60.00
Imported .....	ton	45.00	—	46.00
Binoxide .....	lb.	.17	—	.24
Carbonate .....	ton	48.00	—	50.00
Nitrate .....	lb.	.08	—	.10
Barytes, floated, white. ....	ton	28.00	—	29.00
Blanc Fixe, imported. ....	ton	40.00	—	42.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	2.25	—	—	2.80
Export, F.A.S. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	2.50
Second Hands, Spot. ....	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Second Hands, wks. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	2.05
Bromine, Purified wks. ....	—	—	—	.27
Calcium Acetate .....	100 lbs.	—	—	2.00
Arsenate .....	lb.	.18	—	.19
Carbide .....	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Carbonate .....	100 lbs.	1.40	—	1.90
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	35.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	35.75
Anhydrous .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Nitrate .....	ton	—	—	60.00
Chlorine, liquid .....	lb.	.08	—	.15
Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less. lb.		.06	—	.07½
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & less. lb.		.12	—	.20
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & less. lb.		.10½	—	.12
Cobalt Oxide .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.27	—	.28
Cyanide .....	lb.	.50	—	.63
Subacetate (Verdigris) ....	lb.	.24	—	.28
Sulfate .....	100 lbs.	5.00	—	6.00

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## Heavy Chemicals

Copperas, wks. ....100 lbs.	.85	— 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloride ....lb.	.45	— .50	Sodium Chloride, tech. ....ton	—	—17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.10 1/2	— .11	Sesquisulfide ....lb.	—	— .42 1/2	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.28	— .30
Sulfide ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.25	Trichloride ....lb.	.60	— .65	Imported, 120 p.c. ....lb.	.20	— .21
Liquid, 40 deg. ....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2	Plaster of Paris ....bbl.	4.25	— 4.50	128 p.c. ....lb.	.23	— .25
Ferrous Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.03 1/2	— .06 1/2	True Dental ....bbl.	4.35	— 4.60	73-76 p.c. ....lb.	.25	— .26
Flake White ....lb.	.16 1/2	— .17 1/2	Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.12	— .14	Fluoride ....lb.	.10	— .11
Fluorspar, Powdered ....ton	30.00	— 35.00	Imported ....lb.	.04 1/2	— .04 3/4	Hydroxysulfite ....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	22.50	— 25.00	70-75% ....lb.	.10	— .12	Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls. 100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	16.00	— 17.00	Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.11 1/2	— .11 3/4	Granulated ....100 lbs.	3.95	— 4.80
Imported ....ton	35.00	— 40.00	Binocalate, tech. ....lb.	.40	— .42	Nitrate, crude ....100 lbs.	—	— 2.15
Fusel Oil, crude ....gal.	—	— 1.50	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c. ....lb.	.06	— .05 1/2	Double refined, Gran. ....lb.	.05 1/4	— .05 1/2
Refined ....gal.	—	— 3.25	*85-90 p.c. ....lb.	.05 1/2	— .06	Nitrite ....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....lb.	.12	— .12 1/2	90-95 p.c. ....lb.	.06 1/4	— .07	Peroxide ....lb.	.25	— .30
White Cakes ....lb.	.11 1/2	— .12	96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.08	— .09	Phosphate (tri) ref. ....lb.	.06	— .07
Granulated ....lb.	.11 3/4	— .12 1/4	Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.12	— .13	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/2
Brown Cakes ....lb.	.10 3/4	— .11 1/4	Powdered, American ....lb.	.12	— .13	Technical ....lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 3/4
Arsenate, powdered ....lb.	.16	— .18	Imported ....lb.	.06 1/2	— .10	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.25	— .30
Paste ....lb.	.09	— .10	Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....unit	—	— .90	Prussiate, Yellow ....lb.	.12 1/4	— .12 3/4
Nitrate ....lb.	—	— .15	Metabisulfite ....lb.	.40	— .42	Silicate, 60 deg. ....100 lbs.	3.12 1/2	— 3.50
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....lb.	.08 1/4	— .09	Perchlorate ....lb.	.19	— .20	40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.10	— 2.00
Red, American ....lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 3/4	Permanganate, Com'l ....lb.	.23	— .25	Sulfate, Gl'b salt. ....100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulfate, basic white. ....lb.	.07 1/4	— .07 1/2	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	—	—	Sulfide, 60 p.c. ....lb.	.04 1/4	— .06 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....lb.	.08	— .08 1/2	Prussiate, red ....lb.	.28	— .30	30 p.c. crystals ....lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 3/4
dry ....lb.	.06	— .07	Yellow ....lb.	.20 1/2	— .22	Sulfite, Crystals ....lb.	.08 1/2	— .10 1/4
Lithopone ....lb.	.01	— .01 1/4	Sulfate ....unit	1.20	— 1.25	Dessicated ....lb.	.80	— .85
Lime, hydrate ....lb.	—	— 2.00	Titanium Oxalate ....lb.	—	— .55	Thiocyanate ....lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Acetate ....100 lbs.	—	— 60.00	Shipment, imptd. ....lb.	—	— .33	Strontium Nitrate ....lb.	.29	— .30
Nitrate ....ton	.10 1/2	— .12	Salt, tech. ....ton	20.00	— 25.00	Carbonate ....lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Sulfur, Powd. ....lb.	.72.00	— 75.00	Salt Cake, bulk. ....ton	.09 1/4	— .12 1/4	Sulfur Chloride, red. ....lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Magnesite ....ton	2.00	— 2.25	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. 100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.25	Yellow ....lb.	.08	— .09
Magnesium Sulfate, tech. 100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.20	Basis, 48 p.c. wks. bgs. 100 lbs.	—	— 1.62 1/2	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl. ....lb.	20.00	— 25.00
Imported ....100 lbs.	.06	— .08	Dense, 58 p.c. bags. 100 lbs.	—	— 2.35	Sulfur, crude ....lb.	1.45	— 2.00
Carbonate, tech. ....ton	—	— 30.00	Basis 48 p.c. wks. bgs. 100 lbs.	—	— 1.60	Flour Com'l, bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.05
Chloride, fused ....ton	8.00	— 10.00	Caustic, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.00	Flowers, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs.	.25	— .26
Fluosilicate, 30% soln. 100 lbs.	.20	— .21	Basis 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	—	— 3.25	Sulfuryl Chloride ....lb.	.34	— .37
Manganese Chloride ....lb.	55.00	— 60.00	Ground, 76 p.c. wks. 100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.18	— .20
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c. ....ton	60.00	— 70.00	Sodium Acetate ....lb.	.04	— .04 1/2	Tin, bichloride ....lb.	.29	— .29 1/2
85-90 p.c. ....ton	.20	— .32	Aluminum Sulfate ....100 lbs.	3.60	— 4.50	Crystals ....lb.	.38	— .40
Sulfate ....lb.	.40	— .45	Richmonte ....lb.	.07 1/4	— .08	Oxide ....ton	1.15	— 1.75
Nickel oxide ....lb.	.14	— .16	Bisulfate, bulk, wks. ....ton	5.00	— 6.00	Whiting ....100 lbs.	.16	— .18
Salts, single ....lb.	.13	— .15	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb.	.04 1/4	— .05 1/4	Zinc, carbonate ....lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 1/2
double ....lb.	5.00	— 6.00	Solution 32-40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.10	Chloride, Fused ....lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 1/2
Nitre Cake, bulk wks. ....ton	.14	— .14 1/4	Carbonate Sal. bbls. 100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25	Granulated ....lb.	.42	— .45
Orange Mineral ....lb.	.23	— .25	Chlorate ....lb.	—	— .07 1/4	Cyanide ....lb.	.11 1/4	— .13 1/4
Paris Green ....lb.	.40	— .50				Oxide, French ....lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Phosphorus red ....lb.	.30	— .35				American ....lb.	.03	— .03 1/2
Yellow ....lb.						Sulfate ....lb.		



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**Caustic Soda 76%**  
**Modified Sodas**  
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## Coal-Tar Products


## Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.....lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.....lb.	.12	— .18
Benzene, C. P.....gal.	.27	— .33
Resale, drums included, gal.	—	.41
90 p.c.....gal.	.23	— .31
Carbazol.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark.gal.	.75	— .90
Straw, 97-99 p.c.....gal.	.80	— .95
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.17	— .21
Cresote oil.....gal.	.20	— .22
Dip. oil.....gal.	.31	— .36
Naphthalene, balls.....lb.	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2
Flake.....lb.	.08 1/2	— .09 1/2
Second Hands.....lb.	.06 1/4	— .08
Phenol, Gov't Surplus.....lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market.....lb.	.08 1/4	— .10
Natural.....lb.	.15	— .16
Pitch, various grades.....ton	14.00	— 18.00
Solvent naphtha.....lb.	.25	— .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.....gal.	.31	— .34
50 p.c.....gal.	.47	— .50
Toluene, pure.....gal.	.23	— .34
Xylene, 10 deg dist. range.gal.	.33	— .41
5 deg. dist. range.....gal.	.40	— .46
Nitration, 2 deg. range.gal.	.45	— .51

## Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4.....lb.	1.00	— 1.06
Acid, Anthranilic.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Technical.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Benzoic, tech.....lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Broenner's.....lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.....lb.	.40	— .45
Acid Cleves.....lb.	1.30	— 1.36
Acid Gamma.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Acid H.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Laurent's.....lb.	1.00	— 1.06
Acid Metanilic.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta).....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude.....lb.	.70	— .75
Refined.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Acid Phthalic.....lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydride.....lb.	.40	— .50
Acid Picramic.....lb.	.75	— .85
Acid Picric.....lb.	.30	— .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.....lb.	.18	— .22
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.....lb.	.27	— .30
Acid Toblas.....lb.	—	2.00
Acetanilide, tech.....lb.	.22	— .23
p-Aminoacetanilide.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Aminoazobenzene.....lb.	—	1.15
p-Aminophenol.....lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Hydrochloride.....lb.	1.75	— 2.05
o-Aminophenol.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Aniline Oil, (drums extra).....lb.	17 1/4	— 20
Aniline Salt.....lb.	.24	— .26
p-Anisidine.....lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Technical.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Anthraquinone Subl.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Bayer's Salt.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.....lb.	—	.80
Benzidine Base.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulfate.....lb.	.75	— .80
Benzoyl chloride.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Benzylchloride, redistilled.....lb.	.30	— .35
Tech.....lb.	.20	— .25
Bromobenzene.....lb.	.40	— .42
Chlorobenzene.....lb.	.14	— .16
Chlorhydrin.....lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Diaminophenol.....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Diamisidine.....lb.	4.95	— 5.00
o-Dichlorobenzene.....lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzene.....lb.	.15	— .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed.....lb.	.06	— .07 1/2
Diethylaniline.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.....lb.	.45	— .50
Dimethylsulfate.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dinitrophenol.....lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrobenzene.....lb.	.25	— .27
Dinitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.28	— .30
Dinitronaphthalene.....lb.	.33	— .35
Dinitrotoluene.....lb.	.23	— .27
Diphenylamine.....lb.	.65	— .71
Ethyl Bromide.....lb.	.45	— .47
Ethyl Chloride.....lb.	.55	— .60
"G" Salt.....lb.	.70	— .80
Hydrazobenzene.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Methyl Chloride.....lb.	—	.50
Michler's Ketone.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monochlorobenzene.....lb.	.14	— .16
Monothylaniline.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
a-Naphthol, crude.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Refined.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled.....lb.	.32	— .40
a-Naphthylamine.....lb.	.35	— .37
b-Naphthylamine, tech.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
m-Nitroaniline.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
p-Nitroaniline.....lb.	.79	— .82
p-Nitroacetanilide.....lb.	.65	— .67
Nitrobenzene.....lb.	.12	— .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.35	— .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.30	— .33
Nitronaphthalene.....lb.	.30	— .35
p-Nitrophenol.....lb.	.75	— .80
o-Nitrophenol.....lb.	.75	— .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine.....lb.	2.90	— 3.00
p-Nitro-o-toluidine.....lb.	3.65	— 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline.....lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed.....lb.	.15	— .17
o-Nitrotoluene.....lb.	.15	— .20
p-Nitrotoluene.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde.....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
p-Phenetidin.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
m-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine.....lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Phthalic Anhydride.....lb.	.40	— .50
"R" Salt.....lb.	.60	— .65
Resorcinol Technical.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sul-		
fonate.....lb.	.25	— .30
Metanilate.....lb.	1.40	— 1.46
Naphthonate.....lb.	.70	— .75
Picramate.....lb.	.75	— .80
p-toluene sulfonate.....lb.	.08	— .10



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## Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt .....	lb.	.70	— .75
Thiocarbanilide .....	lb.	.42	— .50
o-Toluene Sulfonamide .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide .....	lb.	.60	— .65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride .....	lb.	.15	— .25
Tolidine .....	lb.	1.36	— 1.40
Sulfate .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed .....	lb.	.45	— .50
o-Toluidine .....	lb.	.25	— .27
p-Toluidine .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Xylidine .....	lb.	.45	— .50

## Coal-Tar Dyes

## ACID COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Blue .....	lb.	1.00	— 3.60
Brown .....	lb.	.80	— 1.50
Fuchsin .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Green .....	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Orange II .....	lb.	.50	— .65
Orange III .....	lb.	.50	— .60
Red .....	lb.	.85	— 3.50
Scarlet .....	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Violet .....	lb.	1.60	— 6.50
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	lb.	3.50	— 4.40
Brilliant Delphine B.S. ....	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosin .....	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. ....	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Indigotin, conc. ....	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Indigotin, paste .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthol Green .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthylamine Red .....	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Orange, R. G. ....	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type. ....	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Ponceau .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Scarlet 2R .....	lb.	.65	— .75
Tartarazin, Dom. ....	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Uranine .....	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Wool Green S. ....	lb.	2.00	— 5.00

## DIRECT COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.60	— .75
Sky Blue, conc. ....	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX. ....	lb.	—	— 2.00
Blue 2B .....	lb.	.60	— .80
Brown R .....	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Brown G .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.70
Bordeaux .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fas: Black .....	lb.	—	— 7.50
Fast Pink .....	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Fast Red .....	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Fast Yellow .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Violet con't .....	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B. ....	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B. ....	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chrysophenin, Dom. ....	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type. ....	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Geranin .....	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Oxamine Violet .....	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

## OIL COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue .....	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Orange .....	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Red III .....	lb.	1.65	— 2.10
Scarlet .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.75
Yellow .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	lb.	.90	— .95

## SULFUR COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue .....	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Brown .....	lb.	.35	— .60
Green .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.75
Yellow .....	lb.	.75	— 1.00

## CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright. ....	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Alizarin, medium .....	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine .....	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	1.55	— 1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste. ....	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow G. ....	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R. ....	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	.75	— 2.00
Chrome Brown .....	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Chrome Red .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow .....	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Gallocyanin .....	lb.	2.30	— 2.60

## BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc. ....	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Auramine O .....	lb.	1.80	— 2.35
Auramine OO .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown R. ....	lb.	.70	— .90
Bismarck Brown G. ....	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals. ....	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Chrysoidin R .....	lb.	.75	— .90
Chrysoidin Y .....	lb.	.75	— .85
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals. ....	lb.	8.00	— 8.80
Indigo 20 p.c. paste. ....	lb.	.45	— .50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom. ....	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
Fuchsin Base .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals. ....	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Malachite Green, Powd. ....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylene Blue, tech. ....	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B. ....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 6B. ....	lb.	2.85	— 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol. ....	lb.	—	— .70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue. ....	lb.	—	— .60
Phosphine G., Domestic. ....	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Rhodamine B. ex. con't. ....	lb.	8.50	— 10.00
Safranin .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Victoria Blue B. ....	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom. ....	lb.	5.40	— 5.50
Victoria Blue, crys. ....	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Victoria Green .....	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Victoria Red .....	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow .....	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Violamine R & B. ....	lb.	4.00	— 5.00

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September 12th.

## Dyestuffs

## Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Seed .....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carminc No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal .....	lb.	—	—	2.25
Oudes .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala .....	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpaha .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras .....	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	14	—	15
Chinese .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Aleppy .....	lb.	.06¼	—	.07¼

## Dyewoods

Barwood .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06¼
Camwood, chips .....	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks .....	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips .....	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks .....	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips .....	lb.	.03	—	.06
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders .....	lb.	.20	—	.21

## Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Triple .....	lb.	.22	—	.24
Concentrated .....	lb.	.24	—	.27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes .....	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French .....	lb.	—	—	—
English .....	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated .....	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine .....	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid .....	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall .....	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematin Extract 51 deg.....	lb.	.11½	—	.13½
Crystals .....	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid .....	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle.....	lb.	.09	—	.13
Jaage Orange, Extract 42 deglb.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals .....	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.....	lb.	.12	—	.16

## Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	—	—	.60
*Technical .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Blood, imported .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue .....	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.09½	—	.11
100 lb. tins .....	lb.	—	—	.10½
520-lb. casks .....	lb.	—	—	.09½
Carload lots .....	lb.	—	—	.09½

## Dextrins and Starches

British Gum .....	per 100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.40
Dextrin, Corn, white or				
yellow .....	per 100 lbs.	2.95	—	3.13
Potato white or canary.....	lb.	.07	—	.08½
Sago Flour .....	lb.	.04	—	.04¼
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.28	—	2.56
Pearl, bags .....	100 lbs.	2.18	—	2.46
Potato, Domestic .....	lb.	.04¼	—	.05¼
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.04¼	—	.05¼
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Medium grade .....	lb.	.02¼	—	.03¼
Low grade .....	lb.	.02¼	—	.03

## Tanning Woods

Algarobilla .....	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi .....	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark .....	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.....	ton	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A. ....	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1 .....	ton	—	—	25.00
J2 .....	ton	—	—	20.00
B1 .....	ton	—	—	24.00
B2 .....	ton	—	—	19.00
R2 .....	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark .....	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground .....	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground .....	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton.....	ton	63.00	—	64.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.....	ton	60.00	—	63.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.....	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c.....	ton	—	—	43.00
Wattle Bark .....	ton	—	—	40.00

## OXALIC ACID

AMERICAN ALKALI AND ACID BRAND

## SPECIAL

Starches and Dextrines

for

Textile Purposes

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## Fixed Oils

## Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Decolorized	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Common	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05½	—	.05½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Tanks	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Barrels	lb.	.04	—	.04½
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Clarified	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Sumac, liquid	lb.	.07½	—	.09

## Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)				
Cod Newfoundland	gal.	.45	—	.47
Tanks	lb.	—	—	.41
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—	—
Degras American	lb.	.08½	—	.04
English	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Neutral	lb.	.09	—	.13

Herring	gal.	—	—	.25
Horse	lb.	.05½	—	.05½
Lard prime	gal.	—	—	1.00
Off prime	gal.	—	—	.72
No. 1	gal.	—	—	.60
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	.66
No. 2	gal.	—	—	.55
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	.40	—	.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42	—	.44
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	.44	—	.46
Blown	gal.	—	—	.52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	—	—	.25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	1.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	.90
Pure	gal.	—	—	.80
Oleo Oil, No. 1	lb.	—	—	.12½
No. 2	lb.	—	—	.11½
No. 3	lb.	—	—	.09½
Red Distilled	lb.	—	—	.07½
Saponified	lb.	—	—	.07½
Sod	gal.	.44	—	.46
sperm bleached winter				
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.70
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.65
Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	—	—	.10
Double pressed	lb.	—	—	.10½
Triple pressed	lb.	—	—	.11½
Tallow acidless	lb.	—	—	.65
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	—	.60
Bleached, winter	gal.	.65	—	.67
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
No. 2	lb.	.03½	—	.04½

## Greases, Lards, Tallowes

(New York Markets)				
Grease, white	lb.	.06	—	.07
Yellow	lb.	.04	—	.05
Brown	lb.	.03½	—	.04
House	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Bone Naphtha	lb.	.02½	—	.03½

Lard City, Steam	lb.	—	—	.11½
Compound	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	—	.15
Oleo	lb.	—	—	.10½
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	—	.08½
City, Special, loose	lb.	—	—	.06½
(Chicago Markets)				
Tallow, edible	lb.	.07½	—	.08
City Fancy	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Prime Packers	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.06½	—	.07
"B" White	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Yellow	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Brown	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Bone	lb.	.02½	—	.02½
House	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Stearine, prime Oleo	lb.	—	—	.10½
Lard	lb.	.10½	—	.11

## Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Cases	lb.	—	—	.12
No. 3	lb.	.09	—	.09½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.17
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Orient to N. Y., bbls.	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Cocunut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.09½	—	.10
*Tanks, Spot	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.10½	—	.11
*Tanks	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Edible	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Barrels	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Crude, bbls., N. Y.	lb.	.08½	—	.09
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b.				
mills in buyers' tanks	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
*White	lb.	—	—	—
Winter yellow	lb.	.10	—	.10½
*Nominal				



Caustic Potash 88/92% Fused and Broken  
Carbonate of Potash  
Formic Acid 90%  
Chloroform U. S. P. and Tech.  
Zinc Chloride  
Zinc Oxide "B. & S." Brand  
Acetate Soda  
Barium Chloride Prime White Crystal  
Naphthalene Refined Flake and Ball  
"Cyaneg" Sodium Cyanide 97/98%  
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## Naval Stores and Fertilizers

Linseed, raw car lots .....	gal.	.73	—	.75
5 barrel lots .....	gal.	.76	—	.78
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots .....	gal.	.78	—	.80
Double, boiled .....	gal.	.79	—	.81
Raw tanks .....	gal.	.66	—	.68
English, Shipments, bbls. gal.		.65	—	.66
Olive, denatured .....	gal.	1.10	—	1.15
Edible .....	gal.	1.75	—	2.00
Foots .....	lb.	.0734	—	.0812
Shipment .....	lb.	.08	—	.0814
Palm Lagos, casks .....	lb.	.0714	—	.0734
*Benin .....	lb.	—	—	—
Niger .....	lb.	.0534	—	.06
Palm Kernel, domestic .....	lb.	—	—	—
Imported .....	lb.	.10	—	.1014
Peanut Oil, refined .....	lb.	.1014	—	.11
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks .....	lb.	.0714	—	.0714
*Oriental, coast, tanks .....	lb.	.0714	—	.0714
Crude, Bbls., spot .....	lb.	.0814	—	.0814
Perilla, coast tanks .....	lb.	.0714	—	.0714
Bbls., N. Y. ....	lb.	.0914	—	.0914
Poppy Seed .....	gal.	3.00	—	3.25
Rapeseed, refd bbls. ....	gal.	.88	—	.90
Tanks Coast .....	lb.	—	—	—
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs. ....	gal.	.9214	—	1.00
*Sesame, domestic, edible .....	gal.	—	—	1.50
*Imported .....	lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Sep. lb.		.0614	—	.0614
Futures in bond .....	lb.	.0414	—	.0414
New York, bbls., crude .....	lb.	.0814	—	.09
Edible .....	lb.	.0914	—	.10
Walnut, Crude .....	lb.	.11	—	.12

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans .....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—37.00
Columbia .....	—	—	—
New Orleans .....	—	—	—
*Corn Cake .....	short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago .....	short ton	—	—30.00
Linseed cake, dom. ....	short ton	—	—45.00
Linseed Meal .....	short ton	46.00	—47.50
*Nominal .....			

## Naval Stores

## (Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls. gal.	.65	—	.66
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. ....	—	—	—
Destructive distilled, bbls. gal.	—	—	—
Pitch, Prime .....	bbl.	6.75	—7.00
Rosins, B .....	—	5.35	—
D .....	—	5.25	—
E .....	—	5.30	—
F .....	—	5.30	—
G .....	—	5.35	—
H .....	—	5.45	—
I .....	—	5.50	—
K .....	—	5.55	—
M .....	—	5.60	—
N .....	—	5.75	—
WG .....	—	6.50	—
WW .....	—	7.00	—
Rosin Oil, first run .....	gal.	—	.35
Second run .....	gal.	—	.37
Tar, kiln-burnt .....	bbls.	—	11.00
Retort .....	bbl.	—	11.00

## Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble. bags .....	100 lbs.	1.90	—2.40
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. ....	unit	—	3.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw ..	ton	30.00	—32.00
Cyanamide wks. ....	unit	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works .....	unit	2.90	& .10
Nitrate Soda .....	100 lbs.	—	2.15
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago .....	unit	2.50	& .10

Phosphate Rock—			
Florida pebble, 68 p.c. ....	ton	5.00	—6.00
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c. ....	ton	—	8.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. ....	unit	—	.90
Shipment .....	unit	—	—
Sulfate .....	unit	1.20	—1.25

## Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin .....	cwt.	20.00	—21.00
98-99% Remelted .....	cwt.	—	—
Remelted No. 12 .....	cwt.	—	—
Powdered .....	cwt.	—	—
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese .....	cwt.	4.50	—4.60
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Cadmium .....	lb.	1.40	—1.50
Cobalt .....	lb.	3.00	—3.25
Copper Prime Lake .....	cwt.	12.00	—12.25
Electrolytic .....	cwt.	—	12.00
Casting .....	cwt.	—	11.50
Iridium .....	oz.	—	160.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co. ....	cwt.	—	4.40
Open Mkt. Price .....	cwt.	—	4.40
Magnesium, 99 p.c. ....	lb.	—	1.65
Manganese ore .....	unit	.25	—
Mercury .....	flask	—	44.00
Nickel Ingot .....	cwt.	—	41.00
Shot .....	cwt.	—	43.00
Electrolytic .....	cwt.	—	45.00
Palladium .....	oz.	51.00	—55.00
Platinum, pure, ....	oz.	—	78.00
Silver .....	oz.	—	9414
Foreign .....	oz.	—	.62
Tin Straits .....	cwt.	—	26.00
Baca .....	cwt.	—	—
American, pure .....	cwt.	—	—
99 p.c. pure .....	cwt.	26.00	—27.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit			
Wolframite, Chinese .....	—	—	3.00
Bolivian .....	—	—	3.75
Scheelite, Amer. ....	—	—	3.75
Japanese .....	—	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment .....	cwt.	—	—
Spot .....	cwt.	—	4.50

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## Crude Drugs

## Crude Drugs

## MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1.....lb.	—	.65
No. 2.....lb.	—	.53
No. 3.....lb.	—	.42
Agaric, white.....lb.	—	1.35
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.24	.26
Sweet.....lb.	—	.35
Meal.....lb.	—	.35
Ambergris, black.....oz.	—	8.00
Grey.....oz.	—	25.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.08	.09
Powdered.....lb.	.13	.14
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.70	.75
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.04½	.05
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	—	.75
Powdered.....lb.	—	.80
Russian, whole.....lb.	—	1.75
Powdered.....lb.	—	2.00
Cascara Amarga.....lb.	—	.80
Castoreum.....lb.	—	4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06	.06½
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	.04½
Civet.....oz.	2.75	2.90
Cochineal, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	.55
Colocynth, Apples.....lb.	.30	.35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.30	.35
Spanish Apples.....lb.	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.18	.20
Jewelers, large.....lb.	.75	.80
Small.....lb.	.75	.80
French.....lb.	.18	.20
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	.33
Reeds.....lb.	.70	.80
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	—	—
Spanish.....lb.	1.30	1.35
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.16	.17
Guarana.....lb.	—	.80
Honey Calif.....lb.	—	.10

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.22	—	.25
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.22	—	.25
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian.....lb.	—	—	10.00
Kamala.....lb.	—	—	3.75
Kola Nuis, West Indies.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Leeches.....C.	—	—	15.00
Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	.60	—	.75
Lupulin.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Lycopodium.....lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.75	—	.80
Small flake.....lb.	.39	—	.40
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	—	—	.09
Irish, Bleached.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Musk, pods., Cabardine.....oz.	16.00	—	17.00
Tonquin.....oz.	18.00	—	20.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	25.00	—	27.00
Tonquin.....oz.	33.00	—	35.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Nutgalls, Chinese.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Aleppy.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Quassia Chips.....lb.	—	—	.09
Sandalwood, Chips.....lb.	—	—	.35
Ground.....lb.	—	—	.40
Scammony, resin.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Storax, liquid tech.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Gen., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.....gal.	.03½	—	.04
Kegs.....per keg	—	—	4.25
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	1.75	—	2.00
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	.90	—	.95
Artificial.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Spirits, See Naval Stores			

## BALSAMS

Copalba, Para.....lb.	.26	—	.26
South American.....lb.	.32	—	.33
Fir, Canada.....gal.	12.00	—	13.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.40	—	1.56
Peru.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Tolu.....lb.	.30	—	.35

## BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	—	—	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	—	.17
Barberry (tree).....lb.	—	—	.28
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.12	—	.13
of Tree.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Buckthorn.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Canella alba.....lb.	—	—	.65
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.10	—	.15
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	—	—	.35
Siftings.....lb.	—	—	.25
Chestnut.....lb.	.09½	—	.10
Cinchona, Red quills.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Broken.....lb.	.20	—	.30
Yellow, U.S.P.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Condurango.....lb.	—	—	.10
Cotton Root.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Cramp (true).....lb.	—	—	.45
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	—	—	.09
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	—	—	.10
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.32	—	.33
Grinding.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Powdered.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Fringe Tree.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Hemlock.....lb.	.07	—	.07½
Lemon Peel.....lb.	—	—	.09
Mexereon.....lb.	—	—	.11
Oak, red.....lb.	—	—	.06
White.....lb.	—	—	.06

\*Nom 11121



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## Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Sweet .....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Prickly Ash, Southern .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Northern .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Pomegranate of Root .....	lb.	.17	—	.19
of Fruit .....	lb.	.17	—	.19
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Select .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Simaruba .....	lb.	—	—	.15
Soap whole .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Cut .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Crushed .....	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Wahoo of Root .....	lb.	—	—	.55
of Tree .....	lb.	.25	—	.28
Willow, Black .....	lb.	—	—	.06
White .....	lb.	—	—	.15
White Pine Rosed .....	lb.	.06	—	.08
White Poplar .....	lb.	—	—	.04
Wild Cherry—				
Thin Green Rosed .....	lb.	.16	—	.18
Thick Rosed .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Thin Natural .....	lb.	.09	—	.12
Thick Natural .....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	—	—	.08

## BEANS

Calabar .....	lb.	—	—	.20
Cassia Fistula .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Castor .....	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	—	—	.35
St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.06	—	.08
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Para .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Surinam .....	lb.	.80	—	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Cuts .....	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Bourbon .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
South American .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Tahiti, Yellow Label .....	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Green Label .....	lb.	1.30	—	1.50

BERRIES				
Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
XX .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Fish .....	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09
Horse, Nettle, dry .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Juniper .....	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
Laurel .....	lb.	.08	—	.10
Poke .....	lb.	—	—	.18
Prickly Ash .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Raspberries, dried .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Sloe .....	lb.	.14	—	.15

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Borage .....	lb.	.30	—	.32
Calendula Petals, Imp. ....	lb.	—	—	.70
Chamomile German .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Hungarian .....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Roman .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Clover Tops .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Dogwood .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Elder .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Insect, open whole .....	lb.	.32	—	.38
Closed whole .....	lb.	—	—	.36
Powder, Pure .....	lb.	.36	—	.40
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. lb.	lb.	—	—	.25
Kouso .....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Lavender .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Linden, with Leaves .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Without Leaves .....	lb.	.24	—	.25
Malva, blue .....	lb.	—	—	.40
*Black .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Mullein .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Orange .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Peony, red .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Ponpy, red .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Saffron, American .....	lb.	13.00	—	13.25
Valencia .....	lb.	13.00	—	13.25
Violet .....	lb.	—	—	.70
Tilia (see Linden)				
*Nominal				

GUMS				
Aloe, Barbados .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Cape .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Curacao, cases .....	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Socotrine, whole .....	lb.	—	—	.48
Ammoniac, tears .....	lb.	—	—	1.70
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	—
Arabic, firsts .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Seconds .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Sorts Amber .....	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.19	—	.22
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.33	—	.35
Powdered .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Benzoin, Siam .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
Sumatra .....	lb.	.24	—	.26
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list				
Catechu .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Chicle .....	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Damar .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Euphorbium .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Galbanum .....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Gambier .....	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Gamboge .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Guaiaia .....	lb.	.30	—	.37
Hemlock .....	lb.	.83	—	.90
Karaya, Powdered .....	lb.	.18	—	.22
Kino .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Mastic .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Myrrh, Select .....	lb.	.43	—	.45
Sorts .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Olibanum, siftings .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Tears .....	lb.	.15	—	.20
Opium, See fine chem. list				
Sandarac .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Spruce .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs				
Thus .....	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Tragacanth, Aleppo first .....	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Seconds .....	lb.	2.75	—	2.90
Powdered .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.75

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## Crude Drugs

## SHELLAC

D. C. ....lb.	—	.80
Fine Orange ....lb.	.54	.55
Second Orange ....lb.	.52	.55
T. N. ....lb.	.46	.47
Regular bleached ....lb.	.56	.58
Bone Dry ....lb.	.52	.64

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	.27	.28
Balmomy ....lb.	.15	.16
Belladonna ....lb.	.17	.23
Boneset, leaves and tops..lb.	.09	.10
Buchu, short ....lb.	.85	.87
Long ....lb.	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported...lb.	—	—
American, (no assay)....lb.	—	.20
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.30
Catnip ....lb.	—	.12
Chestnut ....lb.	—	.06
Chiretta ....lb.	—	.24
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—
Truxillo ....lb.	—	.50
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.08	.09
Corn Silk ....lb.	.07	.08
Damiana ....lb.	.11	.12
Deer Tongue ....lb.	—	.09
Digitalis ....lb.	.11	.13
Eucalyptus ....lb.	—	.06
Euphorbia Pilulifera ....lb.	.11	.12
Grindelia Robusta ....lb.	—	.10
Henbane ....lb.	.21	.22
Henna ....lb.	.19	.20
Horehound ....lb.	.09	.10
Jaborandi ....lb.	.32	.33

Laurel ....lb.	.03½	.04
Life Everlasting ....lb.	—	.06
Liverwort ....lb.	.28	.30
Lobelia ....lb.	.20	.22
Matico ....lb.	—	.20
Marjoram, German ....lb.	—	—
French ....lb.	.11½	.12
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	—	.14
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.08	.12
Peppermint, American ....lb.	.14	.20
Pichi ....lb.	.10	.11
Prince's Pine ....lb.	—	.16
Plantain ....lb.	—	.15
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	.60
Queen of the Meadow ....lb.	—	.07
Rose, red ....lb.	—	.50
Rosemary ....lb.	.04½	.05
Rue ....lb.	.25	.30
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.05	.06
Greek ....lb.	.04	.05
Spanish ....lb.	.04½	.05
Savory ....lb.	.12	.13
Senna, Alexandria, whole...lb.	.70	.75
Half Leaf ....lb.	.24	.25
Siftings ....lb.	.11	.12
Tinnevelly, Jobbing ....lb.	.14	.16
Grinding ....lb.	.06	.09
Pods ....lb.	.08	.10
Powdered ....lb.	.09	.11
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	—	.20
Spearmint, American ....lb.	—	.20
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.20	.21
Stramonium ....lb.	.17	.18
Tansy ....lb.	.16	.22
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06	.06½
French ....lb.	.11	.11½
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.04	.04½
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.07	.08
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.15	.16
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.12	.13

## ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.22
Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.40	.42
Alkanet ....lb.	.17	.19
Althea, cut ....lb.	.10	.12
Whole ....lb.	.10	.11
Angelica American ....lb.	—	.19
Arnica ....lb.	—	.70
Arrowroot, American ....lb.	.04	.04½
Bermuda ....lb.	—	—
St. Vincent ....lb.	.04	.05
Bamboo Brier ....lb.	—	.07
Bearsfoot ....lb.	.06	.07
Belladonna ....lb.	.18	.20
Berberis, Aquifolium ....lb.	—	.20
Beth ....lb.	.18	.19
Blood ....lb.	.14	.15
Blueflag ....lb.	.35	.36
Bryonia ....lb.	.13	.14
Burdock ....lb.	.10	.11
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	—	.42
Unbleached, natural ....lb.	—	.17
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.08	.10
Blue ....lb.	.08	.10
Colchicum ....lb.	.27	.29
Colombo, whole ....lb.	.02	.05
Comfrey ....lb.	.30	.35
Culver's ....lb.	.15	.16
Cranesbill, see Geranium		
Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.10	.11
Doggrass, U.S.P. ....lb.	.10	.14
Echinacea ....lb.	.35	.36
Elecampane ....lb.	.14	.15
Galangal ....lb.	.11	.12
Gelsemium ....lb.	.14	.15
Gentian ....lb.	.08	.08½
*Nominal		

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Ginger, Jamaica.....lb. .24 — .25	Senega.....lb. — — .75	Foenugreek.....lb. — — .08
See Spices	Serpentaria.....lb. .75 — .80	Hemp, Manchurian.....lb. .08 1/4 — .09 1/4
Ginseng, Cultivated.....lb. 1.00 — 3.00	Skunk Cabbage.....lb. .20 — .22	Chilian.....lb. — — .04 1/4
Northwestern wild.....lb. 6.00 — 8.00	Snake, Canada natural.....lb. .30 — .32	Job's Tears, white.....lb. — — .08
Southern wild.....lb. 5.00 — 7.00	Stripped.....lb. — — .50	Larkspur.....lb. — — .17
Gold Seal.....lb. — — 3.75	Spikenard.....lb. .20 — .21	Lobelia.....lb. — — .75
Powdered.....lb. — — 4.25	Squill, white.....lb. .06 — .06 1/4	Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb. — — .10
Hellebore, Black, Imported.....lb. — — .35	Stillingia.....lb. .10 1/2 — .11	Bombay, Brown.....lb. — — .06 1/4
White.....lb. — — .15	Stone.....lb. — — .10	California, Brown.....lb. .04 1/4 — .04 1/2
Powdered.....lb. — — .16	Turneric Madras.....lb. .06 — .06 1/4	Yellow.....lb. .06 1/2 — .07
Helonias (Unicorn false).....lb. .48 — .50	Aleppy.....lb. .06 1/4 — .06 1/2	Chinese, Yellow.....lb. .07 — .08
Ipecac Cartagena.....lb. 1.35 — 1.40	China.....lb. .06 — .06 1/2	English, Yellow.....lb. .05 1/4 — .06 1/4
Powdered.....lb. 1.65 — 1.75	Unicorn false, See Helonias	Danish, Yellow.....lb. .05 — .05 1/4
Rio whole.....lb. 1.35 — 1.40	True, See Aletris	Dutch, Yellow.....lb. .04 1/4 — .04 1/2
Powdered.....lb. 1.65 — 1.75	Valerian, Belgian.....lb. .10 — .12	Poppy, Dutch.....lb. .08 1/4 — .09
Jalap, whole.....lb. .16 — .22	Yellow Dock.....lb. — — .15	Turkish.....lb. — — .08 1/4
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb. .23 — .25	Yellow Parilla.....lb. — — .30	Blue Indian.....lb. — — .06
Kava Kava.....lb. — — .17		White Indian.....lb. .07 — .07 1/4
Lady Slipper.....lb. — — .80		Quince.....lb. .75 — .85
Licorice, Russian, cut.....lb. — — .06		Rape South Amer.....lb. .04 1/2 — .05 1/4
Spanish natural bales.....lb. .06 — .07		Japanese, small.....lb. — — .08 1/4
Selected.....lb. .22 — .24		Domestic.....lb. — — .06
Powdered.....lb. .13 — .14		Sabadilla.....lb. — — .10
Lovage.....lb. .45 — .50		Stavesacre.....lb. — — .30
Manaca.....lb. — — .10		Stramonium.....lb. — — .34
Mandrake.....lb. .10 — .11		Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb. — — .35
Musk, Russian.....lb. .90 — .95		Kombe.....lb. — — .04 1/4
Orris, Florentine bold.....lb. .08 1/4 — .09		Sunflower, domestic.....lb. .04 1/4 — .04 1/2
Verona.....lb. .06 — .06 1/4		South American.....lb. .03 1/4 — .04
Powdered.....lb. .08 — .11		Worm, American.....lb. .10 — .12
Fingers.....lb. .72 — .73		*Levant.....lb. — — 1.25
Pareira Brava.....lb. — — .25		
Pellitory.....lb. — — .08		
Pink true.....lb. — — .90		
Pleudisy.....lb. — — .19		
Poke.....lb. — — .09		
Rhatany.....lb. .10 — .11		
Rhubarb.....lb. — — .24		
High Dried.....lb. .22 — .24		
Powdered.....lb. .30 — .32		
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb. .48 — .50		
Mexican.....lb. — — .40		
Scammony Root.....lb. — — .05 1/4		

## SEEDS

Anise, Levant.....lb. — — .21	
Star.....lb. — — .15	
Spanish.....lb. .14 — .14 1/4	
*Annatto.....lb. .03 — .03 1/4	
Canary, *Spanish.....lb. — — .05 1/4	
Morocco.....lb. — — .04	
South American.....lb. .06 — .06 1/4	
Caraway, African.....lb. .06 — .06 1/4	
Dutch.....lb. .06 — .06 1/4	
Cardamom, bleached.....lb. .90 — 1.10	
Decorticated.....lb. .40 — .42	
Celery.....lb. .14 — .14 1/4	
Colchicum.....lb. .33 — .35	
Coriander, Bombay.....lb. — — .07	
Morocco, Unbleached.....lb. — — .08	
Bleached.....lb. — — .09	
Cumin, Levant.....lb. — — .06	
Morocco.....lb. — — .08 1/4	
Dill.....lb. .08 1/4 — .09	
Fennel, French.....lb. — — .11 1/2	
German.....lb. — — .06 1/2	
Flax, whole.....per bibl. — — .06 1/2	
Ground.....lb. — — .06 1/2	
*Nominal	

## SPICES

Cassia Buds.....lb. — — .15	
China, Selected, mats.....lb. .07 — .07 1/4	
Salgon, assortment.....lb. .21 — .24	
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb. .14 — .20	

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Amboyas .....	lb.	.26	.28
Penang .....	lb.	.45	.46
Ginger, African .....	lb.	.07	.07 1/4
Jamaica, grinding .....	lb.	.23 1/4	.25
Fancy Bold .....	lb.	.28 1/2	.29
Japan .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.08
Cochin lemon .....	lb.	.08 1/2	.09
Mace, Slaw .....	lb.	.30	.31
Banda, No. 1 .....	lb.	.30	.31
Batavia .....	lb.	.22 1/2	.23
Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.15	.16
75s-80s .....	lb.	.17	.18
Pepper, Black Sing .....	lb.	.08 1/2	.09
White .....	lb.	.14 1/2	.15
Peppers, Red, Mombasa .....	lb.	.26	.27
Cherries .....	lb.	.15	.16
Bombay .....	lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Japan .....	lb.	.32	.33
Pimento, Select .....	lb.	.04	.04 1/4

WAXES

Bayberry .....	lb.	.20	.22
Bees, white .....	lb.	.35	.38
Yellow, clean .....	lb.	.16	.17
Crude .....	lb.	.13	.15
Candelilla .....	lb.	.25	.27
Carnauba, Flor. .....	lb.	.55	.56
No. 1, North Country .....	lb.	.47	.48
No. 2, North Country .....	lb.	.47	.48
No. 3, Fatty Gray .....	lb.	.15	.15
No. 3, Chalky .....	lb.	.15	.15
Ceresin Yellow .....	lb.	.08 1/2	.10
White .....	lb.	.09	.11
Japan .....	lb.	.07	.07
Montan, crude .....	lb.	.07	.07
*Beached .....	lb.	.35	.35
Ozokerite, crude, brown .....	lb.	.35	.35
*Green .....	lb.	.35	.35
*Refined, white .....	lb.	.35	.35
*Domestic .....	lb.	.35	.35
Refined, yellow .....	lb.	.06	.07
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p. .....	lb.	.03 1/2	.05
Ref'd, 118-120 deg. ....	lb.	.03 1/2	.05
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils			
*Nominal			

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P. ....	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A. ....	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.			
Sweet .....	lb.	.42 1/2	.48
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ....	lb.	.30	.35
Amber, Crude .....	lb.	1.00	1.05
Rectified .....	lb.	1.30	1.40
Anise Technical .....	lb.	.45	.55
U. S. P. ....	lb.	.60	.70
Bay .....	lb.	2.50	2.75
Bergamot .....	lb.	5.35	5.50
Artificial .....	lb.	—	3.00
Birch Tar, Rect. ....	lb.	3.75	4.00
Crude .....	lb.	3.00	2.50
Bois de Rose .....	lb.	.65	.70
Cade .....	lb.	.60	.65
Cajuput, Native .....	lb.	.70	.75
U.S.P. ....	lb.	.09	10 1/4
Camphor, by-product .....	lb.	.24	.25
Japanese white .....	lb.	3.25	3.50
Cananga, Native .....	lb.	4.25	4.50
Rectified .....	lb.	1.45	1.60
Caraway, Rectified .....	lb.	.85	.90
Cassia Technical .....	lb.	1.00	1.10
Lead, Free .....	lb.	1.25	1.30
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.80	.85
Cedar Leaf .....	lb.	.38	.40
Cedar Wood, Hght. ....	lb.	17.50	18.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	2.50	2.75
Leaf .....	lb.	.32	.33
Citronella, Ceylon .....	lb.	.62	.65
Java .....	lb.	1.75	1.85
Cloves, cans .....	lb.	1.85	1.95
Bottles .....	lb.	.70	.75
Copaiba, U.S.P. ....	lb.	11.00	12.00
Coriander, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.20	1.25
Croton .....	lb.	6.75	7.00
Cubebs, U.S.P. ....	lb.	5.00	5.25
Cumin .....	lb.	—	4.50
Dill .....	lb.	—	3.50
Erigeron .....	lb.	—	3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.50	— .55
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian .....	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon (Reunion) .....	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Turkish .....	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Ginger .....	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Gingergrass .....	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock .....	lb.	—	.80
Juniper Berries, rect. ....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wood .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. ....	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Spike Spanish .....	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Lemon, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.75	— .90
Lemongrass, Native .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Limes, Expressed .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Distilled .....	lb.	.55	— .65
Linaloe .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Mace, distilled .....	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural .....	lb.	—	20.00
Artificial .....	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Neroli, Bigarade .....	oz.	8.00	— 25.00
Petale .....	oz.	10.00	— 30.00
Artificial .....	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.85
Sweet, West Indian .....	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Italian .....	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Origanum, Imitation .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Patchouli .....	lb.	8.75	— 12.00
Pennyroyal, domestic .....	lb.	—	1.75
Imported .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint Natural, tins. ....	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Japanese .....	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Petit Grain, So. America. ....	lb.	2.15	— 2.40
French .....	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Pinus Sylvestris .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Fumilio .....	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Rose, French .....	oz.	10.00	— 12.00
Bulgarian .....	oz.	8.00	— 10.50
Artificial .....	oz.	2.50	— 2.75

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Rosemary, U.S.P. ....lb.	.55	— .65
Tech. ....lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East India ....lb.	6.50	— 6.75
West Indian ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Sassafras, natural ....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Artificial ....lb.	.53	— .55
Savin ....lb.	—	— 4.25
Spearmint ....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Spruce ....lb.	—	— .80
Tansy, Amer. ....lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Tar, bbls. ....gal.	.30	— .32
Refined, U.S.P., cans....gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
White, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Vetivert, Bourbon ....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Wine, heavy ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Genuine Gaultheria ....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	.32	— .35
Wormseed Baltimore ....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Wormwood Dom. ....lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon....lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Manila ....lb.	25.00	— 32.00
Artificial ....lb.	—	— 10.00

## Oleoresins

Aspidium (Malefern) ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Capsicum ....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cubeb ....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Ginger ....lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Malefern ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mullein (so-called) ....lb.	—	— 5.00
*Orris, domestic ....lb.	—	— 20.00
Imported ....lb.	—	— 22.00
Pepper, black ....lb.	—	— 6.00
Vanilla ....lb.	8.75	— 10.00

## Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black .....oz.	—	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray .....oz.	—	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated .....lb.	.02 1/2	— .03 1/2
Civet .....oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous .....lb.	.12	— .13
Lanolin anhydrous .....lb.	.16	— .17
Musk Cab., pods.....oz.	16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....oz.	25.00	— 27.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.....oz.	33.00	— 35.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.....oz.	18.00	— 20.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb.	.09	— .10
Verona .....lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered, Gran. ....lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch .....lb.	.15	— .16
Talc, Italian .....ton	45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French .....ton	27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic .....ton	18.00	— 20.00

## Aromatic Chemicals

## Natural Derivatives

Anethol .....lb.	—	— 1.75
Borneol .....lb.	—	— 3.50
Citronellol .....lb.	10.00	— 15.00
Citral .....lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Eucalyptol .....lb.	.85	— .90
Eugenol .....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol .....lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Iso-Eugenol .....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Linalool .....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Menthhol .....lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Rhodinol .....lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Safrol .....lb.	.67	— .70

## Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P. ....lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Amyl Salicylate ....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Anisic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 1.50
Free From Chlorine.....lb.	—	— 2.00
Benzyl Acetate ....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Alcohol ....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Benzoate ....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Bromstyrol ....lb.	6.25	— 6.60
Cinnamic Acid ....lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Cinnamic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Coumarin ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Imported ....lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Ethyl Cinnamate ....lb.	—	— 5.50
Geranyl Acetate ....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Heliotropin ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Indol, C. P. ....oz.	—	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate ....lb.	9.50	— 11.00
Linalyl Benzoate ....lb.	—	— 17.50
Methyl Anthranilate ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Methyl Cinnamate ....lb.	—	— 7.00
Methyl Paracresol ....lb.	5.50	— 10.00
Methyl Salicylate ....lb.	.32	— .35
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.lb.	.13 1/2	— .14
Musk Ambrette ....lb.	21.00	— 26.00
Musk Ketone ....lb.	—	— 15.00
Musk Xylene ....lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Nerolin ....lb.	—	— 3.50
Phenylacetaldehyde ....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Phenylacetic Acid ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Phenylethylalcohol ....lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Terpineol, C. P. ....lb.	.45	— .60
Vanillin .....oz.	—	— .50
Violet, artificial (Itonone)....lb.	—	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals.....lb.	—	— 2.50

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## Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports from Aug. 27 to Sept. 2

**ACIDS**—Arsenious, 307 bbls., American Metal Co., Tampico  
**AGAR AGAR**—50 bbls., M. Duche & Sons, Kobe; 47 bbls., Stanley Jordan & Co., Kobe; 20 bbls., American Trading Co., Kobe; 30 bbls., Suzuki & Co., Yokohama  
**ALMONDS**—417 bgs., H. Sequerra, Lisbon  
**ALPHA NAPHTHOL**—3 cks., Order, Liverpool  
**AMMONIUM SALTS**—Carbonate, 15 cks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool; Nitrate, 1,030 cks., Order, Porsgrund; 3,278 cks., Order, Christiansia  
**BARK**—31 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Hamburg; Quilay, 218 bbls., Neuss Hesslein & Co., Valparaiso  
**BALSAM**—37 cs., Schafer & Meyer, Para Limon; 150 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Santo Domingo; 100 bgs., R. Fabian & Co., Santiago; 1,600 bgs., Neuss Hesslein & Co., Santiago; 20 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 63 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 122 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 83 bgs., Middleton & Co., Paramaribo; 92 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Lagunayra; 300 bgs., Order, So. Pacific Ports; 300 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Macoris; 636 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo City; 442 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., La Romana; 300 bgs., Ultramares Corp., La Romana; 206 bgs., Michelena & Co., La Romana; 1,330 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 216 bgs., Ultramares Corp., Sanchez; 989 bgs., Michelena & Co., Sanchez; 188 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 1,583 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Puerto Plata; 66 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Santo Domingo; 375 bgs., Huth Gillespie & Co., Colombo; Castor, 65 sks., U. S. Pac. Co., Gonaives; Vanilla, 111 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; 46 cs., Order, Marseilles  
**BRONZE POWDER**—1 cse., J. E. Mandlek, Hamburg  
**CAMPHOR**—300 cs., Order, Kobe; 130 cs.,

Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 50 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Kobe; 150 cs., Suzuki & Co., Kobe  
**ALK**—286 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Antwerp; 12 cs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Havre; 63 tons, Baring Bros. & Co., London  
**CHEMICALS**—1 pge., American Express Co., Bremerhaven; 120 cks., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Hamburg; 52 cs., Reynold Teschner & Volk Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 2 bbls., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 2 cks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 271 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg  
**CLAY**—300 tons, J. Richardson & Co., Bristol  
**COLORS**—1 bbl., Bachmeier & Co., Genoa; 10 bbls., National City Bank, Genoa; 5 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Liverpool; 3 kegs, 1 cse., Order, Liverpool; 30 cs., M. Grunbacher, Hamburg; 8 cs., Transit Trading Co., Hamburg; 3 cks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 5 cks., Order, Liverpool; 1 cse., C. H. Wyman Shipping Co., Hamburg  
**DRUGS**—330 cs., Bernard Judae & Co., Havre  
**EXTRACTS**—Archil Liquor, 20 cks., Order, Liverpool; 5 cks., A. De Ronde & Co., Liverpool; Logwood, 1 ck., A. De Ronde & Co., Liverpool  
**GLACIAL**—3 cs., Phoenix Shipping Co., Hamburg  
**GLUE**—7 cs., J. B. Oeglaend, Inc., Stavanger; 100 bbls., W. E. Miller, Antwerp; 1 cse., Russia Cement Co., Belize; 200 bgs., National Chemical Co., Havre; 872 pgs., W. E. Miller, Havre  
**GLUESTOCK**—82 bgs., Irving National Bank, Constantinople  
**GUM**—440 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 600 bgs., British Bank of South America, Pt. Sudan; 5 cs., Kuechler & Co., Trieste; 250 bgs., Irving National Bank, Pt. Sudan; 500 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Pt. Sudan; 200 bgs., Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Pt. Sudan; 210 bgs., National Bank of Egypt, Pt. Sudan; 1,020 bgs., Order, Pt. Sudan; 1 cse., J. L. Hopkins, Marseilles; Chiclé, 607 bbls., American

Chicle Co., Belize; Copal, 485 bbls., Irving National Bank, Macassar; 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; Damar, 115 cs., Order, Macassar; 400 cs., International Banking Corp., Batavia; 200 cs., Balfour William & Co., Batavia; 100 cs., International Banking Corp., Batavia; Mastic, 10 cs., Saranti Bros., Constantinople  
**HERBS**—80 bbls., Bernard Judae & Co., Genoa; 1/2 cs., Rosens & Sons, Marseilles; 4 cs., Rice & Co., Marseilles  
**HOPS**—29 bbls., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 25 bbls., I. Sonenschein, Hamburg  
**IODINE**—1 cse., Atriken Chemical Works, Osaka; Crude, 20 cs., Suzuki & Co., Tokyo  
**IRON OXIDE**—12 cks., J. McNulty Co., Liverpool; 20 cks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool  
**KOPAC**—2,777 bbls., First National Bank of Boston, Java; 248 bbls., Order, Java; 506 bbls., Fourth Atlantic National Bank, Samarang; 5,101 bbls., First National Bank of Boston, Samarang; 252 bbls., First National Bank of Commerce, Samarang; 334 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Samarang; 2,817 bbls., Order, Samarang; 400 bbls., National City Bank Sourabaya; 100 bbls., American Foreign Banking Corp., Sourabaya; 337 bbls., First National Bank of Boston, Sourabaya; 977 bbls., Order, Sourabaya  
**LEAVES**—25 bgs., Davies Turner & Co., Marseilles; Senna, 13 bbls., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Pt. Sudan  
**LITHIUM CARBONATE**—3 bbls., R. L. Fuller & Co., Genoa  
**LYCOPodium**—1 bbl., M. B. Presman, Kobe  
**MAGNESIA, CALCINED**—40 cs., 12 bbls., Frazer & Co., Yokohama  
**MAGNESITE, CALCINED**—25 bbls., Salomon Bros., Antwerp  
**MYROBALANS**—24,075 pkts., Order, Calcutta; 547 pkts., Order, Calcutta  
**OCHRE**—50 cks., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles  
**OILS**—850 cs., 50 bbls., Order, Seville; Cod,

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175 cks., J. H. Raynor & Co., Liverpool; 74 cks., Order, Liverpool; **Rapeseed**, 200 bbls., Cook & Swan Co., Kobe; 6 bbls., Order, Calcutta; **Sed**, 11 bbls., Order, Liverpool  
**OILS, ESSENTIAL**—1 cse., Dodge & Oleott, Bremerhaven; 1 bx., W. A. Hannibal & Co., Hongkong; 4 cs., Roger Chew, Valparaiso; 7 cs., J. M. Lyon & Co., Grasse; 2 cks., A. Chiris & Co., Grasse; 3 cks., Balfour Williamson & Co., Sourabaya; **Anise**, 100 cs., Order, Hongkong; **Camphor**, 4 drs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg; **Cassia**, 50 cs., Ungerer & Co., Hongkong; 25 cs., Hynes Bros., Hongkong; 50 cs., J. W. Lyon, Hongkong; 25 cs., Magnus Mabec & Reynard, Hongkong; 25 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Hongkong; **Cinnamon Leaf**, 10 cs., Order, Colombo; **Citronella**, 11 drs., Order, Colombo; 6 drs., Order, Samarang; 17 drs., Order, Batavia; 1 drum, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Sourabaya; **Juniper**, 2 cs., Order, Genoa; **Volatile**, 10 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg  
**PLUMBAGO**—74 bbls., Order, Colombo; 200 bbls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Colombo; 100 bbls., First National Bank of Philadelphia, Colombo  
**POTASSIUM CARBONATE**—20 cks., P. H. Petry & Co., Hamburg  
**ROOTS**—31 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Hamburg; **Licorice**, 2,700 cs., W. Schall & Co., Seville; 21 cs., L. E. Pinkham, Seville; 500 cs., H. J. Heynes & Co., Seville; 2,045 bbls., 7 bgs., Lawrence Johnson & Co., Seville; 140 bbls., Order, Seville; **Saffron**, 1 cse., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; 1 cse., Cie Gle Transatlantique, Havre  
**SAFROL**—4 drs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg  
**SALT**—2,696 bgs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 4,000 bgs., Jefferson Trust Co., Hamburg  
**SEED**—50 bgs., F. Lantoro, Naples; 330 cks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 510 bgs.,

Order, Marseilles; **Anise**, 10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; **Cardamom**, 4 cs., C. L. Huisking, Inc., Puerto Barrios; 70 cs., Order, Colombo; 24 pgs., International Banking Corp., Colombo; 26 pgs., Order, Colombo; **Castor**, 2,036 bgs., Bank of N. Y., Santos; 10,000 bgs., Bank of N. Y., Santos; 4,000 bgs., F. Matarazzo & Co., Santos; **Colza**, 250 bgs., Order, Havre; 250 bgs., Order, Hamilton; 200 bgs., Order, Havre; **Flaxseed**, 8,429 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Rosario; 58,990 bgs., Order, Rosario; 8,572 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires  
**SHELLAC**—400 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 25 bgs., Asia Banking Corp., Calcutta; 400 bgs., Philadelphia National Bank, Calcutta; 250 bgs., Berry Bros., Inc., Calcutta; 250 bgs., MacLae Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 50 cs., Iwai & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Kasebier-Chatfield, Shellac Co., Calcutta; 400 bgs., Heidelberg Ikelhelmer & Co., Calcutta; 25 chests, W. Zinsser & Co., Calcutta; 155 cs., Order, Calcutta; **Orange**, 100 bgs., Order, Calcutta  
**SODIUM SALTS**—Hydrosulfite, 100 kegs, Brewer & Co., Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 432 cks., Order, Parsgrund; 38,490 bgs., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Iquique; 12,028 bgs., Order, Iquique; 1,102 bgs., American Metal Co., Antofagasta; **Sulphate**, 250 bgs., Order, Hamburg  
**SPICES**—Cassia, 2,500 bbls., International Banking Corp., Hongkong; 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; 1,000 bbls., National Bank, Canton; 1,500 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Canton; 750 bbls., Oliver & Co., Hongkong; 2,102 bbls., Innes & Co., Hongkong; **Cinnamon**, 114 bbls., Order, Colombo; 386 bbls., Order, Colombo; **Ginger**, 25 cks., Lazard Freres, Hongkong; 50 cks., Order, Hongkong  
**ZINC OXIDE**—50 bgs., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Marseilles

## MOTION PICTURES FOR THE EXPOSITION

The moving picture programme for the Chemical Exposition relates as far as possible to the subjects of the symposiums. On Monday evening there will be two pictures, "Iron Mining Operations," by the courtesy of the United States Bureau of Mines. It will be in four reels—stripping, exploration and shipping; underground mining and logging operations. The other picture, "The Jewels of Industry," by courtesy of the Carborundum Co., is in eight reels—creating power from water; within the power plant at Niagara; in and about the city of Niagara Falls; power at work in the carborundum plant; making the crystal masses in the electric furnaces; making these into stones, grinding wheels, paper and clothing; unusual and usual uses for abrasives in some fifty industries.

On Tuesday evening the motion picture programme will be confined to subjects relating to the handling of materials. There are ten subjects on the list. The list of films in its entirety follows: "Use of Steam Shovel in Mining," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines; "Transportation and Hauling Coal by Various Means" U. S. Bureau of Mines; "Dregging Anthracite Coal" U. S. Bureau of Mines; "Saving Wasted Millions through Material Handling Equipment," Equipment Handling Co.; "The Story of Sulphur," Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.; "Mining and Extraction of Radium from Carnotite Ore," U. S. Bureau of Mines; "Du Pont Dyes," Showing the Manufacture, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; "Making Soap," Baumer Films; "Mine Explosion and Rescue," U. S. Bureau of Mines.

## SENATOR SMOOT HAS NEW TAX PLAN

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Senator Smoot has announced that he will submit to the Senate Finance Committee a general plan for a bill in which he would have six principal sources of revenue with the following amounts to be produced thereby: Income taxes, \$830,000,000; 10 per cent tax on net corporation profits, \$445,000,000; tobacco taxes (present rates), \$255,000,000; estate taxes, \$150,000,000; manufacturers' sales tax (3 per cent), \$1,200,000,000; import taxes (tariff), \$400,000,000.

## GUILE MUST PAY CREDITORS

A creditor's suit against the Drug and Dyestuff Corporation to set aside an assignment made by one Guile of his rights to a commission of \$50,000 earned by the sale of property of the Charleston Industrial Corporation for \$500,000, has been decided in favor of the creditors by Justice Guy in the Supreme Court. Judgments had been obtained against Guile for \$4,346.39. He formed the Drug and Dyestuff Corporation, giving 98 of the 100 shares to his wife, one share to her counsel and one share to his stenographer. The capital of \$500 was furnished by Mrs. Guile. The lawyer and stenographer were the officers, and Guile was employed at \$200 a week.

Justice Guy said: "Guile, while insolvent because of the unsatisfied judgments against him, could not, as against any judgment creditor who had obtained a specific lien by obtaining a receiver in supplementary proceedings and giving legal notice thereof or service of the complaint in a creditor's bill, defeat such specific lien by a voluntary gift to his wife's personal service corporation to make a donation to her. Such a voluntary donation carried out at any time after he became insolvent hinders, delays and defrauds any creditor who has obtained a specific lien by levied execution or supplementary proceedings."

## SAYS NITRATE IS AT LOW POINT

P. W. Alexander, of Wessel, Duval & Co., said last week that his firm believed that further reductions in the prices of nitrate, especially for forward delivery, were out of the question. He said that present prices which are below those of the pre-war period are directly traceable to two factors. The first of these is the depreciation in sterling exchange. Nitrate purchases must be paid for in sterling and with the pound quoted at a discount the prices necessarily fall. The other factor in the situation is the freight rate to the market. The surplus ocean tonnage and the fact that cargoes are difficult to secure have reduced this rate to something like \$4 per ton. It is generally conceded, said Mr. Alexander, that this rate will speedily rebound to at least \$7 per ton when nitrate business is better, as it is bound to be in the near future.

### Books of Trade Interest

**INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND TRADE.** By Dr. W. A. Dyes. Volume I, edition E. 8 vo., xx & 752 pages. Published by Hopfsche Verlagbuchdruckerei Gebr. Jenne, G.m.b.H., Wittenberg near Halle, Germany, 1921.

This book undertakes the well nigh impossible task of reviewing the literature of the world on subjects related to the chemical industry and is made up of abstracts of and quotations from the articles so found. The range of subject matter covered by this, first, volume covers practically the entire field of industry in a more or less cursory manner from 1913 to 1920 and there are many valuable extracts included. However the author's prospectus of "a modest means to forge new links in the international chain of science, industry and commerce," seems hardly to be borne out by the context, the striking feature of which is the predominance of references and quotations referring to American and British chemical industry with only occasional references to others. Certainly the developments in Germany, which interest other countries vitally, are placed in the background so as to attract as little attention as possible, and consequently the book assumes the appearance of a review of the developments in the world's industry for the benefit of the German chemical manufacturer. The high-sounding preface places the author in the position of an international observer for international purposes but the text would seem to indicate that he has been in the position of a spy for the Germans.

In spite of this unfortunate attitude there is a mass of well classified matter in both tabular and abstract form. Quotations direct from sources without translation are spread throughout the text and increase its usefulness. Other volumes are promised to keep the matter up to date.

**THE WAY TO GREATER PRODUCTION.** By Homer S. Treccartin, Windsor T. White, H. C. Osborn, Paul Litchfield, C. A. Livingston, W. T. Tewksbury, Clarence Hamilton, F. F. Beall, and others. 8 vo., 252 pages. A. W. Shaw Co., 1920.

The volume contains numerous suggestions and devices used by various employers in getting the maximum production insofar as employees are concerned. Among the most applicable of all the plans is one that calls for the establishment of a training school for the prospective worker. Methods actually in use are discussed, and ways to apply them to other fields are mentioned. The book aims to show the employer that by encouraging the unskilled worker, he can not only help him to make more of himself but can add to his own profit through an increased production. Some of the suggestions are no doubt useful, but the idea back of the book is not a radical departure from others of its kind.

**A COURSE OF QUALITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF INORGANIC SUBSTANCES.** By Olin Freeman Tower, Ph.D., Western Reserve University. Fourth Edition. xvi & 90 pages. Large 8 vo. Published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1921.

Extreme emphasis is laid on the theory of ionization in solution but otherwise the course and the analytical methods given are little different from other similar texts. References are included throughout to both Smith's "General Chemistry for Colleges," and McPherson and Henderson's "Course in General Chemistry." The fact that the book is now in its fourth edition shows that it has demonstrated its value.

**PYROMETRY.** By Chas. R. Darling, Royal College of Science, Dublin. 8 vo., 224 pages. Illustrated. Second edition. E. & F. N. Spon, London, 1920.

A practical treatise on the measurement of elevated temperatures and the instruments used. A manual for shop workers including descriptions of the latest pyrometers. Serves its purpose well.

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